

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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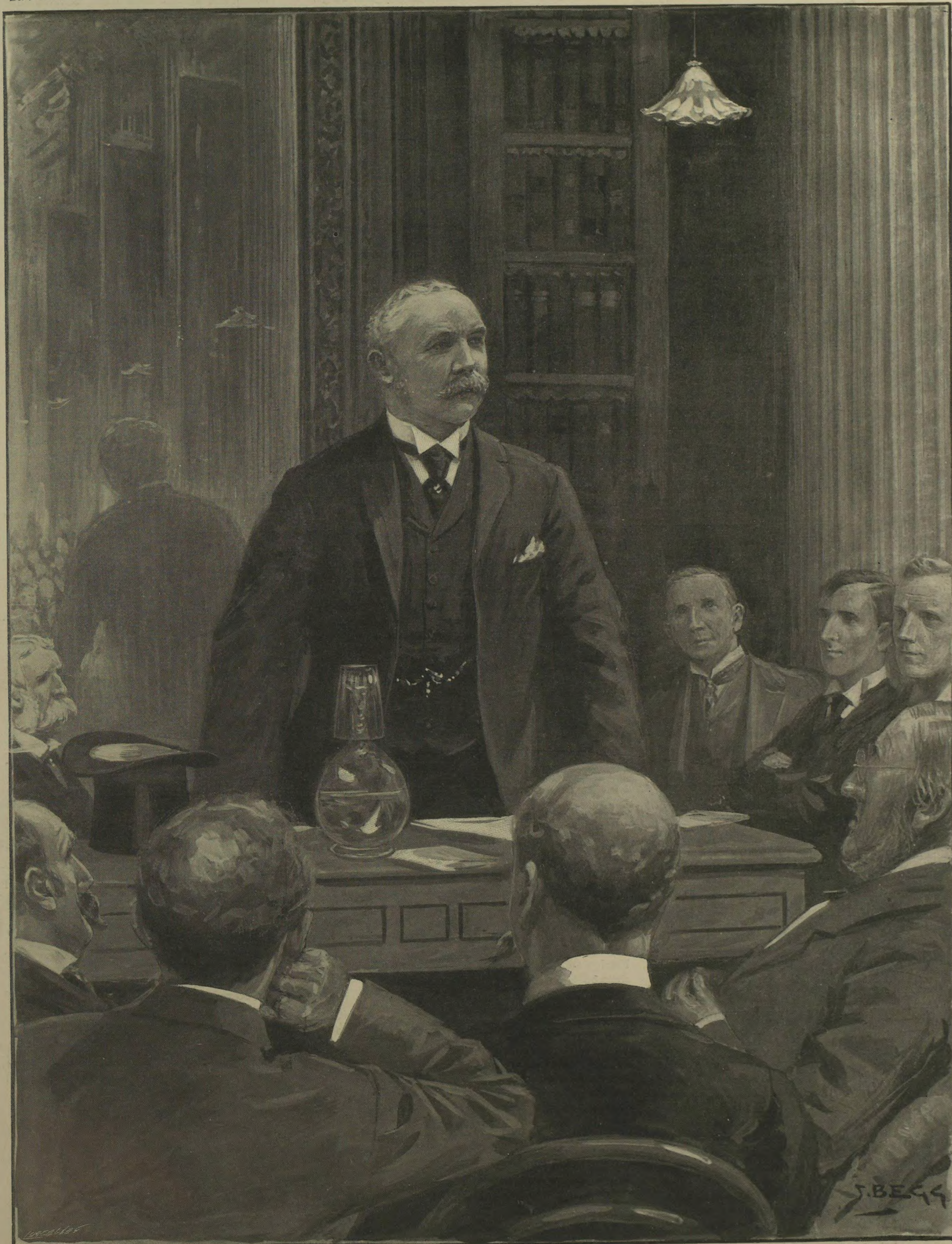
SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

SIXPENCE

Dr. Farouharson.

Rt. Hon. John Morley.

Sir E. Grey. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith.



Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt.

THE LIBERAL MEETING AT THE REFORM CLUB ON JULY 9: SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN SPEAKING.

"What we ought to bear in mind is the necessity that lies upon us of upholding the power, and therefore the unity, of this party in its public duties; and any man among us is not only a bad Liberal, but a bad patriot, who subordinates to his own personal likings and dislikings the vital issues which are at stake."

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Mr. Kruger is exhausting the patience of his English admirers. In the journal which is famous for its "ethical teaching" he is described as of those who have "left their country, and are now safely intriguing, out of reach of the guns, in the by-paths of European diplomacy." What a discovery! When some of us said this about Mr. Kruger at the time of his arrival in Europe, together with a very considerable quantity of gold, we were accused of the ferocious malice of Jingoism. We were monsters who mocked this sad old man, driven from his country by invading hordes and lawless greed. But it seems that we understood Mr. Kruger pretty well. Ethics are coming over to our view of him. Having nothing to lose, he tells the Boers who are fighting and starving that they must carry on the hopeless conflict for their independence. He says he is taking care of the captive women and children, and prisoners of war, although he has not contributed out of his millions a centime to their support. When he spends any money on other people, it is to subsidise the campaign of lies, to provide clover for a romancer like Andreas De Wet, who has been expelled from Belgium. It is the British Government that is feeding the women and children, and the ethical teachers are awaking to the fact that Mr. Kruger has not the smallest regard either for truth or humanity.

I commend this belated enlightenment to the author of a curious volume called "The Psychology of Jingoism." Mr. Hobson should write a supplementary chapter on the lamentable backsliding of his friends. It was he who said that Mr. Kruger had not "a nice sense of personal honour"; but in his new book he writes: "The educated Jingo professes to be convinced from evidence of the corruption of the Boer oligarchy." This evidence was partly supplied by Mr. Hobson himself, and it is completed by the Report of the Transvaal Concessions Commission. And now we have the acknowledgment by one of Mr. Kruger's disgusted champions that the man without "a nice sense of personal honour" is "safely intriguing out of reach of the guns." Clearly there is more in this psychology than Mr. Hobson's intelligence can grasp. The mind of the "educated Jingo," it appears, is "a hopeless prey to political financial intriguers who can control a sufficient number of newspapers and of other avenues of public information." Can it be that they have nobbled the journal which has lately cheered us with "ethical teaching"? For to charge Mr. Kruger with making a cowardly use of his personal safety to prolong the war is simply to confirm the "educated Jingo's" opinion of his character.

Nothing distresses Mr. Hobson so much as the views of our ministers of religion. He holds that whatever may be the merits of a national quarrel, it behoves the Christian minister to warn us against bloodshed. An invader may shed our blood, but the pulpit must forbid us to shed his. Mr. Hobson must mean this; otherwise there is no point in this passage for the benefit of the Christian Churches: "Contrast the attitude of the Buddhist Churches in Burma, which preached the duty of non-resistance, and denied the sanction of religion to the patriots who sought to defend their native land against the invasion of British troops." There you have the apostolic message. When Mr. Kruger invaded Natal, all our ministers at the Cape should have preached the duty of non-resistance. The Archbishop of Canterbury should have issued a mandate to Lord Salisbury, denying the sanction of religion to the defence of our colony. I have a letter from a German reader, who says my views of the war make him "impatient," and suggests that I have no knowledge of the world. I wonder what he thinks of Mr. Hobson's knowledge, and what he would say to a German pamphlet which argued that, when the Fatherland is attacked, it is the duty of German pastors to preach non-resistance.

Have I not said the Boer is no sentimentalist? He does not hesitate to burn the farms of his compatriots who have laid down their arms. This practice is justified in Botha's instructions to his commandants. Our sentimentalists must therefore argue that, while it is right for Botha to burn Boer farms as a military necessity, it is wicked for us to burn them on the same plea. This is Boeritis in its most engaging form. The usages of war, and much more, are conceded to the Boer because his cause is sacred; they are denied to us because we are monsters of unrighteousness. As every rational person expected, the absurdly generous terms offered to Botha in March stiffened his demand for absolute independence. It was not the callous Chamberlain and the Herodian Milner who prevented "conciliation." Alas for the fond delusions of sentimentalism! "What! all my pretty ones at one fell swoop!" This comes of treating the Boer, not as a practical enthusiast who takes an ell when you give him an inch, but as a reproachful seraph, eager to show the largeness of his heart.

I admire the enterprise of Mr. John Matthews, who has published the "American Armoury and Blue Book,"

with upwards of seven hundred coats-of-arms of American families. A coat-of-arms smacks, I fear, of the "Jingo" spirit. There is nothing submissive in lions rampant, gauntlets, helmets, and armed men bearing ensigns. These emblems abound in the "Armoury," together with truculent mottoes. A worthy engineer of New York (son of a clergyman, as Mr. Hobson will note with pain) has the motto, "Might makes right," and is not ashamed of it. He may say that the mighty engineer makes the right sort of bridge; but people cannot be allowed to shuffle out of their family mottoes like that. The "Armoury" includes a namesake of my own, and I was not a little abashed to find that his crest is a cross between two sable wings. I had expected nothing less than a brace of tigers, each with a sword in his mouth. Most of these armorial bearings suggest the motto commended to Macbeth in the Witches' cavern: "Be bloody, bold, and resolute"; but the modern spirit of compromise appears in the arms and crest of Mr. Walter Phelps Dodge. "A demi sea-dog azure" glares fiercely at all comers, but below him is "a woman's breast distilling milk all proper." Even this image of tenderness may be misunderstood. I take it to mean, not that the azure sea-dog is in favour of non-resistance, but that he is beloved in the bosom of his family.

A lawyer of my acquaintance, to whom I descanted on the pedigrees in the "American Armoury," agreed with my German critic in deploring my ignorance of the world. "Don't you know," said he, "that no pedigree can be trusted? There is never any evidence to support it unless there has been a lawsuit in the family." Fancy the noble timber of a family tree rooted in nothing but a lawsuit! There you have the presumption of the legal mind I turn to the "Armoury," and light upon a pedigree that goes back to certain French noblemen of the ninth century, mentioned by Froissart. Two hundred years before the battle of Hastings, the ancestors of an excellent family in Brooklyn were well known in France, and I am not surprised that their coat-of-arms should bear a rising sun (probably the first sunrise in history) and a dove with an olive-branch, doubtless the bird that was loosed from the Ark by Noah. Am I to be told that only a lawsuit can establish these propositions? This is not reasonable, and the significant motto of this family is "Tout de raison, de tout raison, raison de tout." Who is going into the witness-box to prove that he is descended from French nobility in the ninth century? I take it to be the chief object of the "Armoury" to show that, if our supply of old families should fail, America will send us her surplus stock. The *Mayflower* of the American aristocracy will recross the Atlantic. Mr. John Matthews recalls the opinion of Dr. Johnson that armorial bearings are as old as the siege of Thebes, and I daresay many Brooklyn families had their cradles in that ancient city. They will come over in the kind of vessel that was contemporary with Theban magnificence.

The Turkish Embassy appears to take a fitful interest in the British drama. Mr. John Preston is the author of a play called "Secrets of the Harem," which was licensed nearly five years ago. Suddenly it is interdicted by the Lord Chamberlain, apparently because it offends "the susceptibilities of certain Turkish officials." This is the only reason that Mr. Preston extracted from the dramatic censor; but when he appealed to the Embassy he could not find any official who had seen the play. The First Secretary was surprised to learn that the hero and heroine are united in the last act by the benevolent intervention of the Sublime Porte; but he shrugged his shoulders, and said it was an affair for the Foreign Office. Needless to say, the Foreign Office does not explain why "Secrets of the Harem" is one of the conundrums of diplomacy. It may be that the Porte threatened to let the Russian Black Sea fleet through the Bosphorus if Mr. Preston's play were not suppressed. The Eastern Question was once more ablaze, and the Foreign Office had to make the play a burnt-offering to some offended majesty.

This is very well, and Mr. Preston should be proud of his connection with high politics; but he is entitled to more substantial consolation. Burnt-offerings should be paid for by the Government. When the Foreign Office causes a piece of property to be thrown into the fire as a propitiatory sacrifice, it should make good the loss to the owner. The censorship may prevent the production of a play, but to let it run for four and a half years, and then suppress it without notice, and without compensation, is a little too Oriental for the public taste, though it may seem natural enough to the Turkish Embassy. Perhaps the censor will be so good in his leisure moments as to make a list of the Eastern customs which must not be represented in the theatre. May ladies appear in Turkish trousers? Will the yashmak offend the "susceptibilities of certain Turkish officials"? Mr. Preston says he will move the "Harem" from Constantinople to another seat of Moslem wisdom. Morocco has been playfully treated on our stage; but that is no precedent. Besides, we have had a Moorish Embassy, and it may have left "susceptibilities" floating at the Foreign Office.

PARLIAMENT.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to amend the King's Declaration, has presented a Report which was discussed by the Lords on a motion by the Archbishop of Canterbury to send it back for fresh consideration. Dr. Temple complained that no Bishops had been put on the Committee, and Lord Salisbury suggested that "an infusion of Bishops" would have made no practical difference. Lord Grey argued that the amended Declaration could not conciliate the King's Roman Catholic subjects; speaking for whom, Lord Llandaff took the same view, on the plea that the Declaration imputed to them quite erroneously the adoration of the Virgin Mary and the Saints. Lord Portsmouth, on the other hand, believed that the new proposal was a sufficient compromise, and the Lord Chancellor contended that while it upheld the Protestant religion, it contained nothing offensive to Roman Catholic sentiment.

The second Education Bill is the theme of lively debates in the Commons. In moving the second reading, Sir John Gorst urged that some of the evening continuation schools were merely "recreative institutions," where the students learned dancing. He defended the appointment of County and Borough Councils as educational referees under the Bill, and said it was a farce to pretend that the School Boards were elected on educational grounds at all. This drew from Mr. Bryce the opinion that appeal from the School Boards to the County and Borough Councils would be appeal from comparative knowledge and zeal to comparative ignorance and indifference. There was some general criticism of the Bill on the score of its incomplete and provisional character.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

MISS WINIFRED EMERY'S REAPPEARANCE AT THE HAYMARKET.

A distinct gain for the representation of Captain Marshall's desperately stagey and naively unsophisticated comedy of sentiment, "The Second in Command," is now secured by Miss Winifred Emery's assumption of the rôle of the play's impulsive and inconsiderate heroine. Charming as was the girlish simplicity of Miss Sybil Carlisle's reading of the part, it is not really that of an ingénue, and Miss Emery, with her larger experience and her sure, if mannered, virtuosity, is able to suggest that protecting attitude of the elder sister, concerned for a scapegrace brother, that outraged pride of the loving woman apparently slighted, which redeem the character from the reproach of mere conventionality. The big scene of the lovers' misunderstanding is now played—on the heroine's side—with plangent emotion, and many unobtrusive touches of tenderness and refined feeling evidence the exquisite delicacy and thoughtful thoroughness of Miss Emery's art. It should be remarked that "The Second in Command," wherein Mr. Cyril Maude still impersonates the hapless failure, Binks, with an admirable mixture of pathos and humour, registers its two hundred and fiftieth performance next Saturday, and will be withdrawn a week later, to be revived in October.

THE BENEFIT MATINEE AT THE COURT.

Yet another charitable matinée obtained last week the ever-ready services of the theatrical profession. The institutions in whose aid a special and attractive entertainment was arranged at the Court Theatre were the hospital-ship *Dreadnought* and the London School of Tropical Medicine. The programme included recitations supplied by Mr. H. B. Irving, Miss Janette Steer, and, above all, Madame Bernhardt; songs provided by Mr. Arthur Roberts and Mr. Richard Green; quaint anecdotes contributed by Mr. Herbert Standing; the bright second act of the Court farce, "Women are So Serious," and a really pretty and graceful new duologue of marital misunderstanding and reconciliation, written by Mr. Keble Howard, and entitled "The Patent Love-Lock." This amiable little comedietta, in which Mr. Oswald Yorke and Miss Lilian Braithwaite played sympathetically the parts of the foolish married couple, should be heard of again, if only by reason of its unexaggerated and unassuming note of sentiment.

THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS IN THE SUBURBS.

Both the Crown Theatre, Peckham, and the Princess of Wales's, Kennington, are offering dramatic novelties this week. At the former house the attraction is a fairly pleasing and picturesque comic opera, which, despite its colourless title, "The Fisher Girl," turns out to be an adaptation of the Vanderdecken legend. The composer (his librettist is Mr. Oswald Brand) who thus tries conclusions with Wagner is Mr. W. T. Gliddon, and his chief interpreter is Miss Agnes Molteno, a lady both vocally and histrionically efficient in the title-rôle. On the other hand, "A Woman of Pleasure," as Mr. James Willard none too felicitously styles his new Kennington play, is a lurid melodrama of high life, manufactured from the conventional material of desperate heroism and wicked villainy, adorned with a wealth of noble and patriotic sentiments, and provided with a culminating series of startling situations.

The London and North-Western Railway Company announce that cheap excursions will be run from Euston, Broad Street, Kensington (Addison Road), Willesden Junction, Woolwich, and other London stations as follows: Every Wednesday, until Sept. 25, to Aberdovey, Abergavenny, Abergele, Aberystwyth, Bangor, Barmouth, Bettws-y-Coed, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Conway, Swansea, and district. There are also sixteen-day excursions to Ireland; on Friday night, July 19, to Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and other places in Scotland, for four, ten, and sixteen days. Full particulars can be obtained at the company's stations and town offices. The company also announce that on every Wednesday, until further notice (July 31 and Aug. 7 excepted), cheap day excursions will leave London (Euston Station) at 9.15 a.m. for Kenilworth, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'

The Anglo-Saxon Review. Vol. IX. Edited and Published by Mrs. Cornwallis-West.

Fiander's Widow. M. E. Francis. (Longmans, Green. 6s.)

Continental Road Travel in Central and Western Europe. W. J. A. Stamer. (Chapman and Hall. 12s.)

The Inheritors. Joseph Conrad and Ford M. Hueffer. (Heinemann. 6s.)

The Seven Houses. Hamilton Drummond. (Ward, Lock. 6s.)

Marrable's Magnificent Idea. F. C. Constable. (Blackwood. 6s.)

Selections from the Poems of S. Weir Mitchell. (Macmillan. 5s.)

Sister Teresa. George Moore. (T. Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

Lake Geneva and its Literary Landmarks. Francis Gribble. (Constable. 18s.)

Springtime in the Basque Mountains. Arthur Lasenby Liberty. (Grant Richards. 12s.)

'Twixt Sirdar and Menelik. Captain M. S. Wellby. (Harpers. 16s.)

Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson. (Macmillan. 6s.)

The Domino's Garden. Imogen Clark. (Murray. 6s.)

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

CONVENIENT FAST EXPRESSES FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

NORTH WALES TOURIST RESORTS.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London (Euston)	dep. 9 30	11 15	1 30
Rhyl	arr. 12 30	4 30	6 53
Colwyn Bay	arr. 12 30	4 30	7 33
Llandudno	arr. 12 30	5 20	7 45
Pennamawr	arr. 12 30	5 22	7 30
Bangor	arr. 12 30	5 43	7 55
Pwllheli	arr. 12 30	5 15	9 50
Criccieth	arr. 12 30	5 8	9 38

A—Up to July 19 arrives Rhyl 3.15, Colwyn Bay 3.58, and Llandudno 4.25 p.m.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London (Euston)	dep. 9 30	11 0	2 35
Barmouth	arr. 4 25	6 10	—
Aberystwyth	arr. 4 25	5 45	9 35

CENTRAL WALES.

	a.m.	p.m.
London (Euston)	dep. 11 0	1 30
Llandrindod Wells	arr. 4 15	7 5
Llangamarch Wells	arr. 4 52	7 38
Llanwrtyd Wells	arr. 5 5	7 44

BLACKPOOL AND ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

	a.m.	a.m.
London (Euston)	dep. 10 25	11 30
Blackpool	arr. 4 7	—
Morecambe	arr. 3 49	—
Windermere	arr. 5 15	—
Keswick	arr. 6 33	—

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables and Notices.

Euston, July 1901. FRED. HARRISON, General Manager

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

STEAM-SHIP SUMMER SERVICES.

The LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIPS sailing between SOUTHAMPTON and the CHANNEL ISLANDS, also to HAVRE for PARIS, NORMANDY, and BRITANNY, are the LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, and FASTEST VESSELS ENGAGED in the CHANNEL SERVICE, and possess all modern improvements.

HAVRE by the NEW TWIN STEAM-SHIPS "COLUMBIA," "ALMA," and "VERA" for PARIS, CAEN, HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE-DECAVILLE, ROUEN, EVERY WEEK-DAY by FAST TRAINS leaving WATERLOO STATION at 9.45 p.m., reaching HAVRE about 6.45 a.m., and PARIS, 11.30 a.m.

THE HAVRE ROUTE is the most convenient for BRITANNY and NORMANDY. There is Saloon and Cabin accommodation for 164 First-Class Passengers; 34 Cabins with 2 Berths, and 9 with 4 Berths; also superior Second-Class accommodation, with separate Saloon for Ladies.

WEEK-END TICKETS to HAVRE are issued every FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY from Waterloo, &c.

ST. MALO DIRECT for DINARD, ST. SERVAN, DINAN, RENNES, LAVAL, LE MANS, TOURS, NANTES, BREST, MORLAIX, ST. NAZAIRE, &c., leaving SOUTHAMPTON every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at varying hours to suit the tide at St. Malo.

EXCURSIONS to ST. MALO, from Waterloo, &c., every WEDNESDAY for 14 days or less.

CHERBOURG DIRECT for CARENTAN, VALOGNES, BAYEUX, COUTANCES, AVANCHES, &c., leaving WATERLOO STATION at 8.5 p.m. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

EXCURSIONS to CHERBOURG from Waterloo, &c., every TUESDAY for 14 days or less.

IN ADDITION, there are BRANCH SERVICES between JERSEY and ST. MALO and GRANVILLE. Also LOCAL SERVICES between HAVRE and CAEN and HONFLEUR, &c.

RETURN FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
LONDON to GUERNSEY or JERSEY and back	48 0	37 6	32 0
" " HAVRE and back	41 8	31 8	—
" " PARIS and back	56 8	40 8	—
" " ST. MALO and back	53 8	41 2	—
" " CHERBOURG and back	45 0	30 0	—
" " GRANVILLE and back	52 0	39 6	—
" " HONFLEUR, CAEN, or TROUVILLE	41 8	31 8	—

All Return Tickets available to return within two months, except Paris, which are limited to one month.

THROUGH RETURN TICKETS also for CIRCULAR TOURS throughout NORMANDY and BRITANNY, in connection with the Western Railway of France, by either of four distinct routes, each forming one Tour.

Handbook giving every information forwarded on application to Mr. John Dixon, Marine Superintendent, Southampton; Mr. Sam Fay, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station; or obtainable at any of the Company's Offices.

CHAS. J. OWENS, General Manager.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS from Marylebone Station (near Baker Street and Edgware Road Stations), Woolwich, Greenwich, &c.

THURSDAYS, July 18, August 1, 15, 29, September 12 and 26, to Ireland (for 16 days), including Belfast, Londonderry, Bangor, Buncrana, Giant's Causeway, Larnie, &c., also on FRIDAYS, July 19, August 2, 16, 30, September 13, 27 (for 16 days), to Dublin, Wicklow, Cork, Kenna, Galway, Sligo, Ballinasloe, Navan, Dundalk, Newry, &c., and on SATURDAYS, July 20, August 10, 24, September 7, 21, to Londonderry, via Liverpool and direct Steamer (for 16 days).

SATURDAY, July 20, for 3, 6, and 8 days, to Accrington, Blackburn, Bolton, Brackley, Bradford, Burnley, Chester, Chesterfield, Cleethorpes, Darlington, Doncaster, Durham, Fife, Gainsborough, Grimsby (Town and Docks), Halifax, Hartlepool, Huddersfield, Hull, Leicester, Liverpool, Loughborough, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North, allerton, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Rotherham, Rugby, St. Helens, Scarborough, Sheffield, Southport, South Shields, Stockport, Sunderland, Wakefield, Warrington, West Hartlepool, Whitby, Widnes, Wigan, Workop, York, and many other points in the Midlands, Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c.

EVERY SATURDAY until further notice, for 3, 6, 10, 15 or 17 days, to Blackpool (Talbot Road and Central), Bridlington, Chester, Cleethorpes, Cullercoats, Douglas, Fife, Fleetwood, Grimsby (Town and Docks), Liverpool, Lytham, New Cleve, Redcar, Robin Hood's Bay, St. Ann's, Saltburn, Scarborough, Southport, Tynemouth, Whitby, Whitby Bay.

WEEK-ENDS IN THE COUNTRY.—EVERY SATURDAY (for half-day, 1, 2, or 3 days) SUNDAYS (for 1 or 2 days) MONDAYS and THURSDAYS (for half-day and 1 day) to Ashby Magna, Brackley, Calver, Charwelton, Culworth, Fimere, Helmdon, Leicester, Loughborough, Luttrell, Rugby, Whetstone, Willoughby, Woodford and Hinton.

Tickets (dated in advance), bills, and all information can be obtained at Marylebone Station, also of Messrs. Dean and Dawson, 55, Charing Cross, and at all Great Central Ticket Offices.

WILLIAM POLLITT, General Manager.

CHEAP DAY RETURN TICKETS FROM—

	A	B	C	D	F	G	L	H
Victoria	9 25	10 5	10 10	10 40	11 5	11 15	11 40	12 15
Kennington	9 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London Bridge	9 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Addison Road.) A.—Sunday, to Hastings, Bexhill, and Eastbourne. B.—Week-Days, to Brighton, 12s. 6d. (Pullman Car to Brighton). C.—Sunday Cyclists' Train, alternately to Hovey, Three Bridges, East Grinstead; or to Sutton, Dorking, Ockley, Horsham. D.—Saturday, 10s. 6d. First Class Brighton. E.—Brighton and Worthing. Sundays, 10s. First, 12s. (Pullman Car to Brighton). G.—Eastbourne, Sundays, Pullman Car, 12s. First Class, 10s. H.—Brighton, Sundays, 10s. First Class, 12s. Pullman Car.

SEASIDE FOR 8 or 15 DAYS.—From London and Suburban Stations. Wednesdays, 6s. to Brighton; 6s. 6d. Worthing. Thursdays, 6s. 6d. to Seaford; 7s. Eastbourne, Bexhill, and Hastings. Fridays, 6s. 6d. to Littlehampton; 7s. Bognor and Chichester; 7s. 6d. Havant, Southsea, and Portsmouth.

WEEK-END TICKETS to all South Coast Seaside Places from London and Suburban Stations, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Many other Special Cheap Tickets are issued to Stations on the L. B. & S. C. Railway, and in the Isle of Wight. Full particulars of Superintendent of the Line, London Bridge Terminus.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE "DIRECT" ROUTE

TO EAST COAST WATERING PLACES.

ACCELERATED TRAIN SERVICE, JULY 1901.

From LONDON (KING'S CROSS) EACH WEEK-DAY.

WEEK-DAYS.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London (King's Cross)	dep. 5 15	7 15	8 45	9 45	10 10	10 30	10 55	11 20	11 30	11 45	12 30
Sheringham	arr. 10 11	1 3	—	—	2 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromer (Beach)	arr. 10 20	1 12	—	—	2 40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mundesley-on-Sea	arr. 11 2	1 47	—	—	3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skegness	arr. 9 29	12 38	1 15	—	1 43	—	—	—	—	—	4 18
Ilkley	arr. 10 22	12 38	—	—	—	3 43	—	—	—	—	—
Harrogate	arr. 10 47	1 0	—	—	2 22	3 33	4 23	4 16	—	—	—
Scarborough	arr. 11 15	—	2 45	—	3 45	4 5	4 23	4 16	—	—	—
Whitby	arr. 12 17	—	3 40	—	4 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fife	arr. 11 37	2 59	3 30	—	3 52	4 56	5 0	4 39	5 0	5 15	—
Bridlington	arr. 11 29	2 51	3 24	—	3 52	4 56	5 0	4 39	5 0	5 15	—
Redcar	arr. 12 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltburn	arr. 12 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seaton Carew	arr. 12 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WEEK-DAYS.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London (King's Cross)	dep. 1 10	1 30	1 45	2 20	3 25	3 45	4 15	4 45	5 10	5 30	11 30
Sheringham	arr. 4 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromer (Beach)	arr. 5 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mundesley-on-Sea	arr. 6 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skegness	arr. 6 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilkley	arr. 6 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrogate	arr. 6 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarborough	arr. 6 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitby	arr. 7 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fife	arr. 7 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington	arr. 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcar	arr. 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltburn	arr. 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seaton Carew	arr. 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THIS SERVICE TO SHERINGHAM, CROMER, AND MUNDESEY-ON-SEA DOES NOT COME INTO OPERATION UNTIL JULY 8.

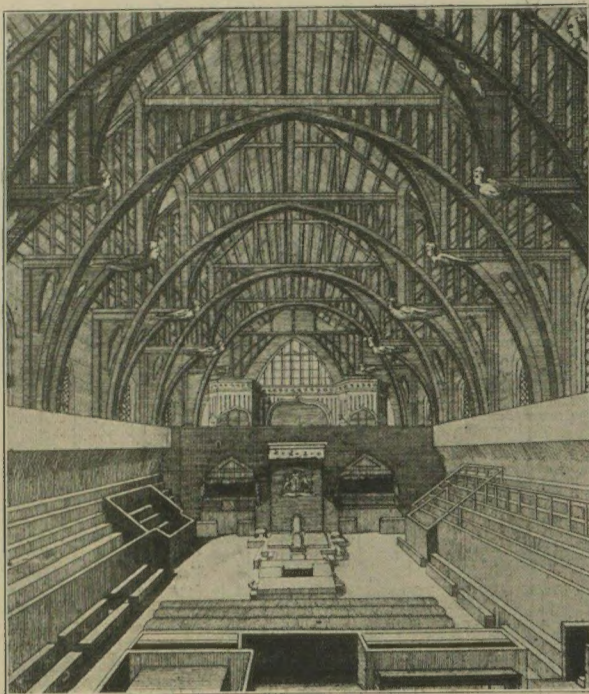
Through Carriages to Sheringham and Cromer by these trains. On Saturdays is due Bridlington at 1.30 p.m., Fife at 2.13 p.m., Harrogate at 2.22 p.m., Bridlington at 2.29 p.m., Fife at 2.30 p.m., Harrogate at 2.40 p.m., Bridlington at 2.47 p.m., Fife at 2.48 p.m., Harrogate at 2.59 p.m., Bridlington at 3.00 p.m., Fife at 3.01 p.m., Harrogate at 3.10 p.m., Bridlington at 3.11 p.m., Fife at 3.12 p.m., Harrogate at 3.24 p.m., Bridlington at 3.25 p.m., Fife at 3.26 p.m., Harrogate at 3.34 p.m., Bridlington at 3.35 p.m., Fife at 3.36 p.m., Harrogate at 3.45 p.m., Bridlington at 3.46 p.m., Fife at 3.47 p.m., Harrogate at 3.52 p.m., Bridlington at 3.53 p.m., Fife at 3.54 p.m., Harrogate at 4.00 p.m., Bridlington at 4.01 p.m., Fife at 4.02 p.m., Harrogate at 4.09 p.m., Bridlington at 4.10 p.m., Fife at 4.11 p.m., Harrogate at 4.16 p.m., Bridlington at 4.17 p.m., Fife at 4.18 p.m., Harrogate at 4.23 p.m., Bridlington at 4.24 p.m., Fife at 4.25 p.m., Harrogate at 4.30 p.m., Bridlington at 4.31 p.m., Fife at 4.32 p.m., Harrogate at 4.39 p.m., Bridlington at 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TRIALS OF PEERS BY THEIR PEERS.

Of all trials of peers by their peers for an offence against the laws, the closest parallel to an impending case is that of Elizabeth, Duchess of Kingston, who appeared before the House of Lords in 1776 to answer to a charge



EARL FERRERS,
TRIED BY HIS PEERS FOR MURDER, 1760.



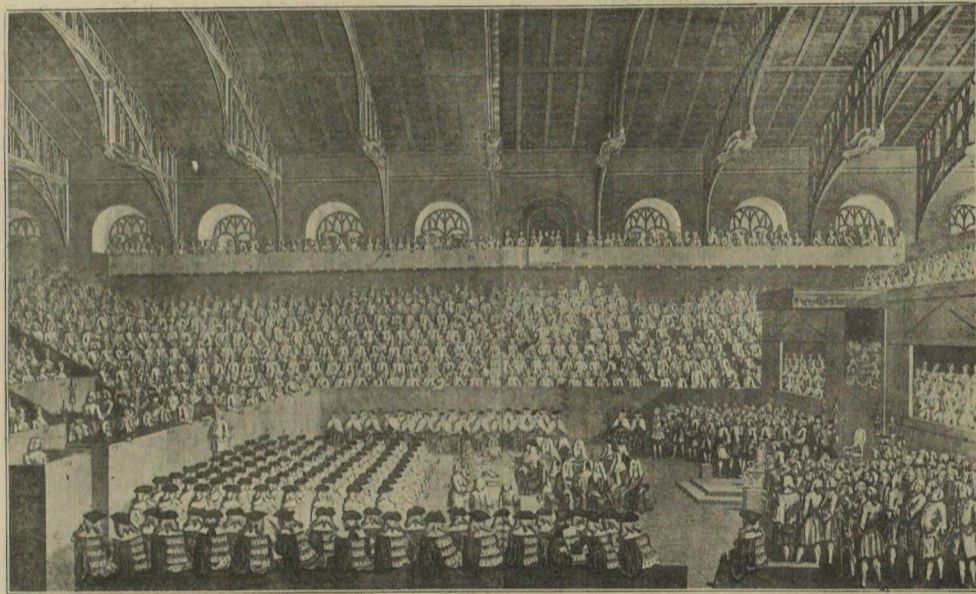
THE COURT AT WESTMINSTER HALL.
ARRANGED FOR THE TRIAL OF LORD BYRON FOR MURDER, 1765.



THE EARL OF CARDIGAN,
TRIED BY HIS PEERS FOR MURDER, 1841.

of bigamy. As Elizabeth Chudleigh she secretly married a Mr. Hervey, who left her after two days. Believing herself divorced by the Ecclesiastical Courts, she married the Duke of Kingston, and was brought to trial by his relatives, who desired to intercept her inheritance. In the end every peer, from the youngest Baron to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, gave in a verdict of "Guilty, upon my honour!" The Duchess thereupon pleaded the benefit of the peerage according to the Statutes, and after a long debate was discharged on payment of her fees.

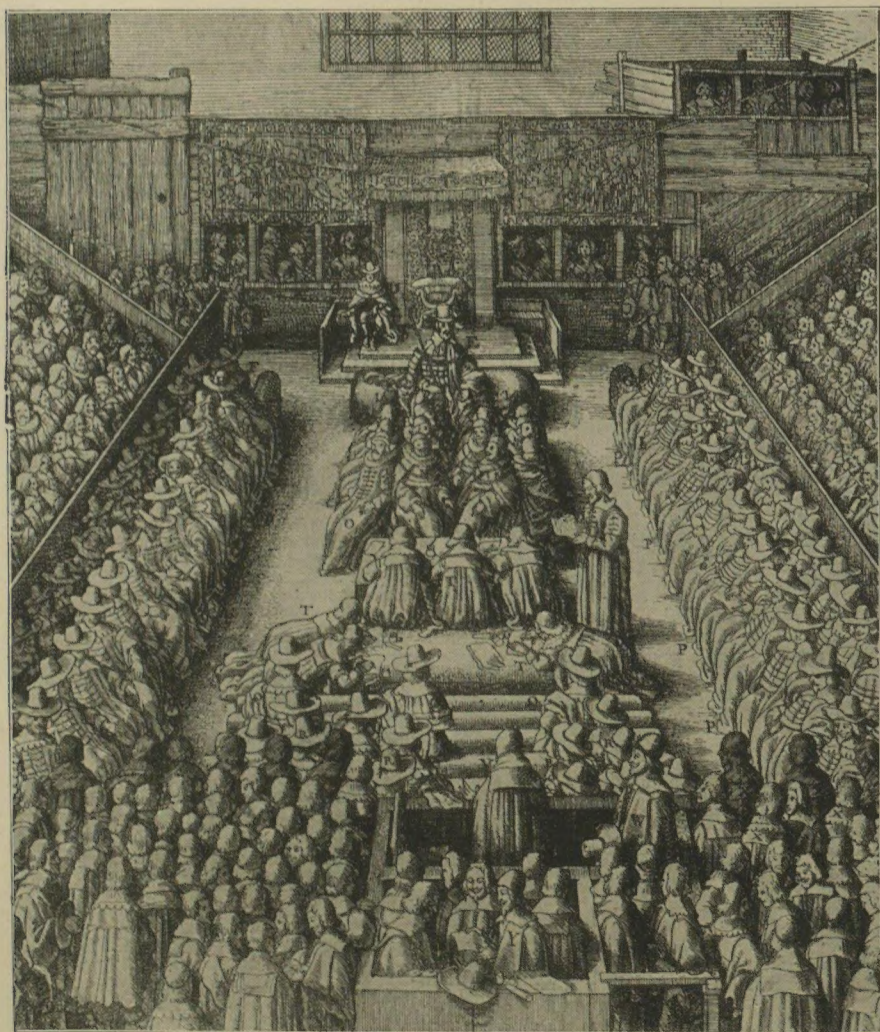
In a trial like that of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, on a charge of high treason, the House of Commons intervenes. The Lower House, having impeached Fraser, sent a message to their Lordships to demand his trial. It lasted seven days, in the presence of a



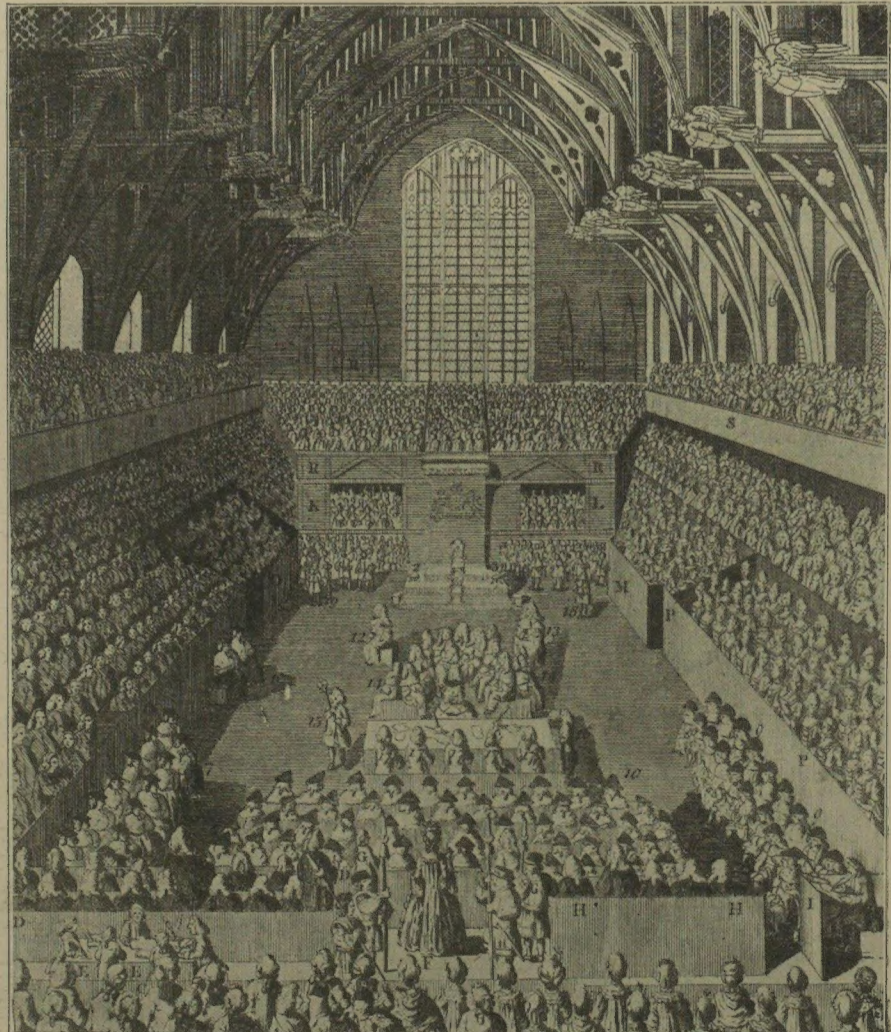
BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED IN WESTMINSTER HALL FOR THE TRIAL OF LORD LOVAT FOR HIGH TREASON, 1747.

murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson, in 1760. Ferrers tried to make Johnson serve his interests at the expense of those of Lady Ferrers, and finding him honest, conceived a deadly hatred of the man he had made an obstacle in his own path. Having lured him to an appointment in a lonely house, Ferrers locked the door and shot him down in cold blood.

The last trial in the House of Lords was that of Lord Cardigan for shooting a brother officer in a duel. Cardigan (who in after years led the Charge of the Light Brigade) had spent £30,000 to procure his hasty promotion in the Army. He considered he could do what he liked with the regiment he had bought, and at a public dinner sent an insulting message to one of his officers. A fatal duel was the result, and Cardigan was tried for murder, but acquitted by the House of Peers.



THE TRIAL OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD FOR TREASON,
IN WESTMINSTER HALL, 1641.



THE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON'S TRIAL FOR BIGAMY,
IN WESTMINSTER HALL, 1776.



MADAME CALVÉ AS MESSALINE.

Photo. Downey.



MADAME EMMA EAMES AS JULIETTE.

Photo. Downey.

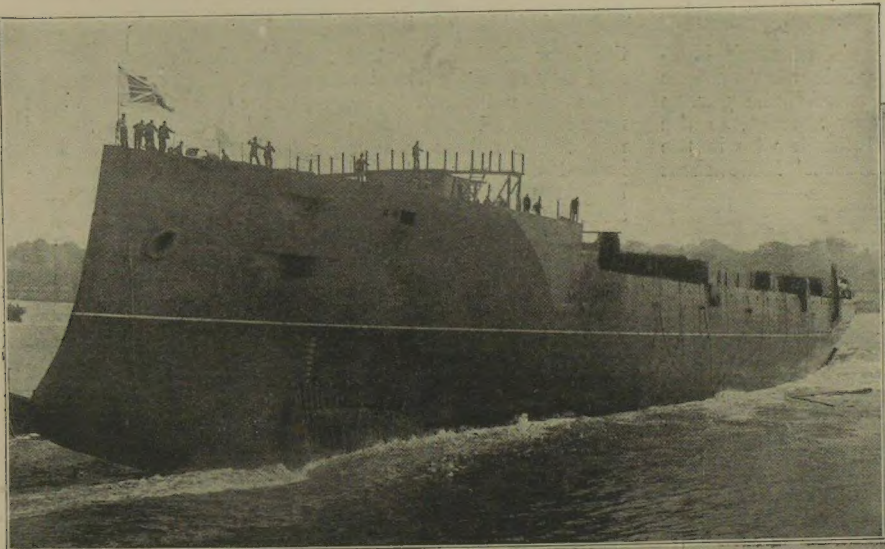
TWO GREAT OPERATIC PRIME DONNE.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "LEVIATHAN."

On July 3, at Clydebank, Glasgow, the first-class cruiser *Leviathan*, one of the heaviest war-vessels afloat, was launched from the yard of Messrs. J. Brown and Co. The *Leviathan* is one of four vessels of the *Drake* type, and measures 500 ft. long by 75 ft. broad. Her displacement

and who has scored a further success in the rôle of Messaline in de Lara's opera of that name, is a Frenchwoman. She made her début at Brussels in Gounod's "Faust," and she first appeared at Covent Garden in 1892 in Mascagni's opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." Her conception of Carmen is original, and differs in many important particulars from the conventional interpretations, but it loses nothing thereby in power and effectiveness. In the rôle of Messaline,

created two years ago at Monte Carlo by Madame Heglon, Calvé has also justified her originality; and her presentation of the abandoned Empress, apart even from the musical excellence of the performance, is something to be remembered. It is fortunate for our National Opera that at least two of our great women singers are, if not actually of British birth, at any rate of British kinship. Madame Melba, as everyone knows, was born in Melbourne of Scotch parentage; and Madame Emma Eames, who in private life is Mrs. Julian Storey, is of American parentage. In 1891 she was first seen at Covent Garden as Marguerite.

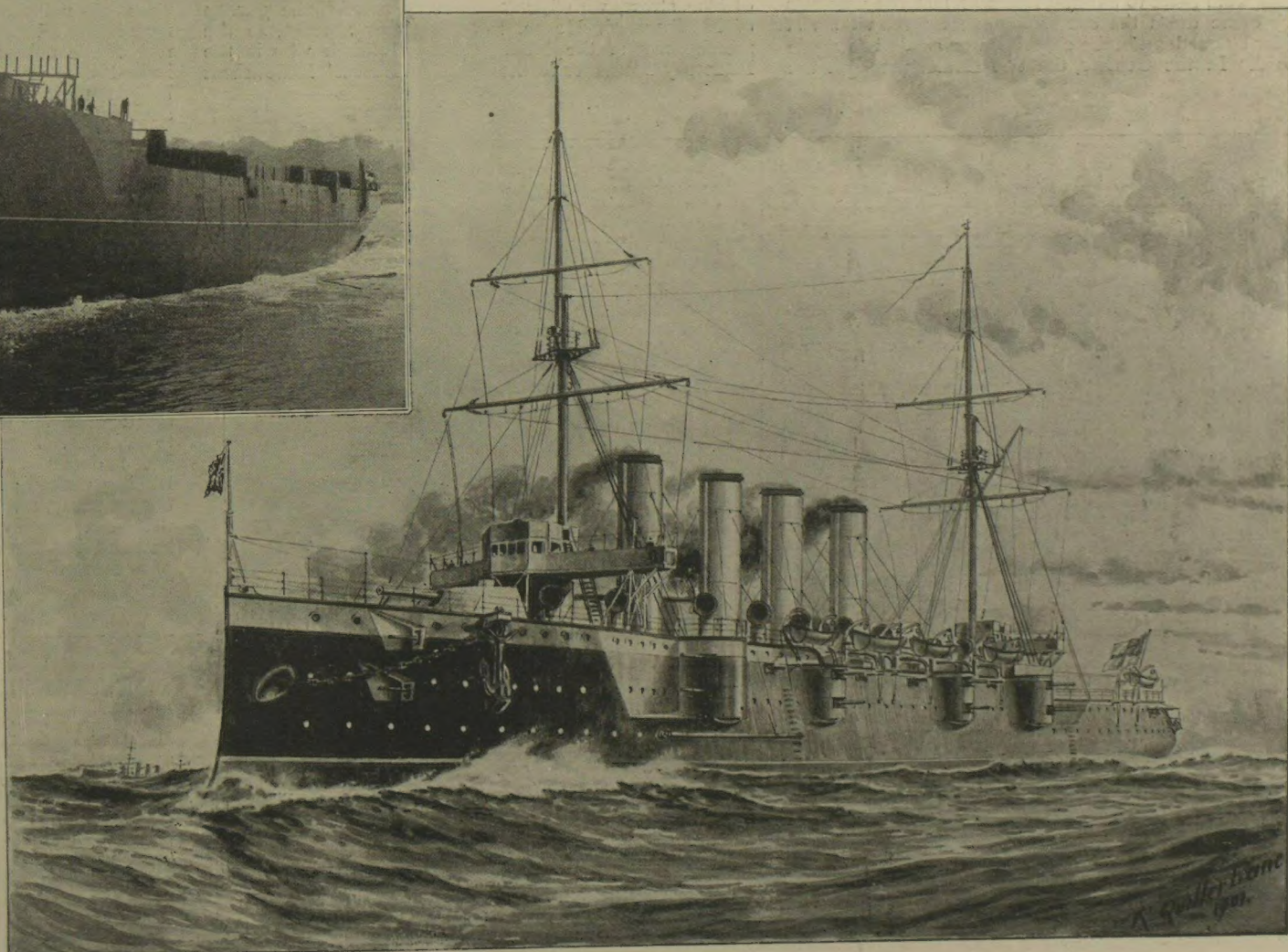


H.M.S. "LEVIATHAN" LEAVING THE WAYS AT CLYDEBANK ON JULY 3.

is 14,166 tons. In other particulars the new vessel will resemble the *Powerful* and the *Terrible*, but her speed and her armament will both be greater. Her engines are 33,000-horse power, and are constructed to attain a speed of twenty-three knots. A strong belt of 6-in. armour extends for four-fifths of the vessel's entire length. She carries two 9.2-in. breech-loading guns, fourteen 6-in. quick-firers, and nine Maxims. She is also fitted with two torpedo-tubes. As the vessel left the ways, she was named by Lady Inverclyde.

TWO GREAT PRIME DONNE.

Madame Emma Calvé, who has fortunately been able this year to repeat at Covent Garden her wonderful impersonation of Carmen,



THE NEW ARMOURD CRUISER, "LEVIATHAN," AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE REFORM CLUB MEETING.

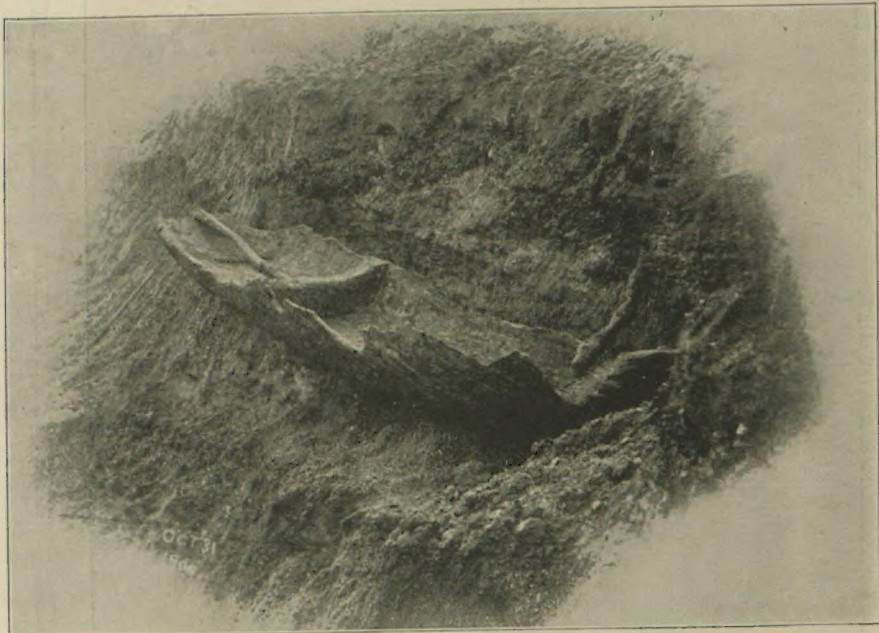
The meeting of the Liberal Party at the Reform Club on July 9 passed off in harmony. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made a very conciliatory speech, and laid down the Liberal policy in regard to the Transvaal and Orange Colony as annexation, and the concession of colonial self-government as soon as possible. This view was accepted by Mr. Asquith, who reiterated his "sane

better of their Belgian opponents; so that the English style had its double triumph. The Diamond Sculls were won by Mr. C. V. Fox.

DISCOVERIES IN THE LEA.

A discovery of great interest to antiquaries was made recently by workmen engaged in excavating one of the two reservoirs now being constructed for the East London Waterworks Company along the course of the Lea. On a bed of sandy silts in the "Lockwood" Reservoir, the "dug-out" boat or canoe of which we give a photograph was brought to light. In the north-eastern corner of the reservoir, also, were found, five feet below

Fund. An Oriental canopy which covered the space in front of the portico afforded welcome shade, on one of the sunniest afternoons of the season, to the group of spectators, who included the Duchess of Portland, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Lady Blythwood, Lady Lonsdale, Lady Selborne, Earl de Grey, the Earl of Meath, the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Suffield, and Captain Holford. The King and Queen were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Argyll, Princess Victoria, and the young Prince Edward and Princess Victoria of Cornwall and York. The Rev. Dr. Peile, Master of St. Katharine's and President of the Council of the Queen's Nurses' Institute, read an address to her Majesty, who read a reply: "I have always taken the most sincere interest in nurses and nursing, and I can imagine no better or holier calling than that of tending the poor and suffering in their own homes in



ANCIENT BRITISH DUG-OUT CANOE, DISCOVERED IN THE BED OF THE LEA.

Imperialism" with friendly but unmistakable emphasis. Other speakers were Sir William Harcourt, who hoped he had been able to express his own views on the war without injuring the leader's authority, and Sir Edward Grey, who held that party usefulness could be attained only by a true and frank adherence to sectional opinion. Sir J. Pease moved, and Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Fenwick, and Mr. Alfred Thomas supported, the resolution of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Sir E. J. Reed also spoke. What difference in principle exists between the policy of the Opposition, as expounded at the Reform Club, and the policy of the Government it is hard to say.

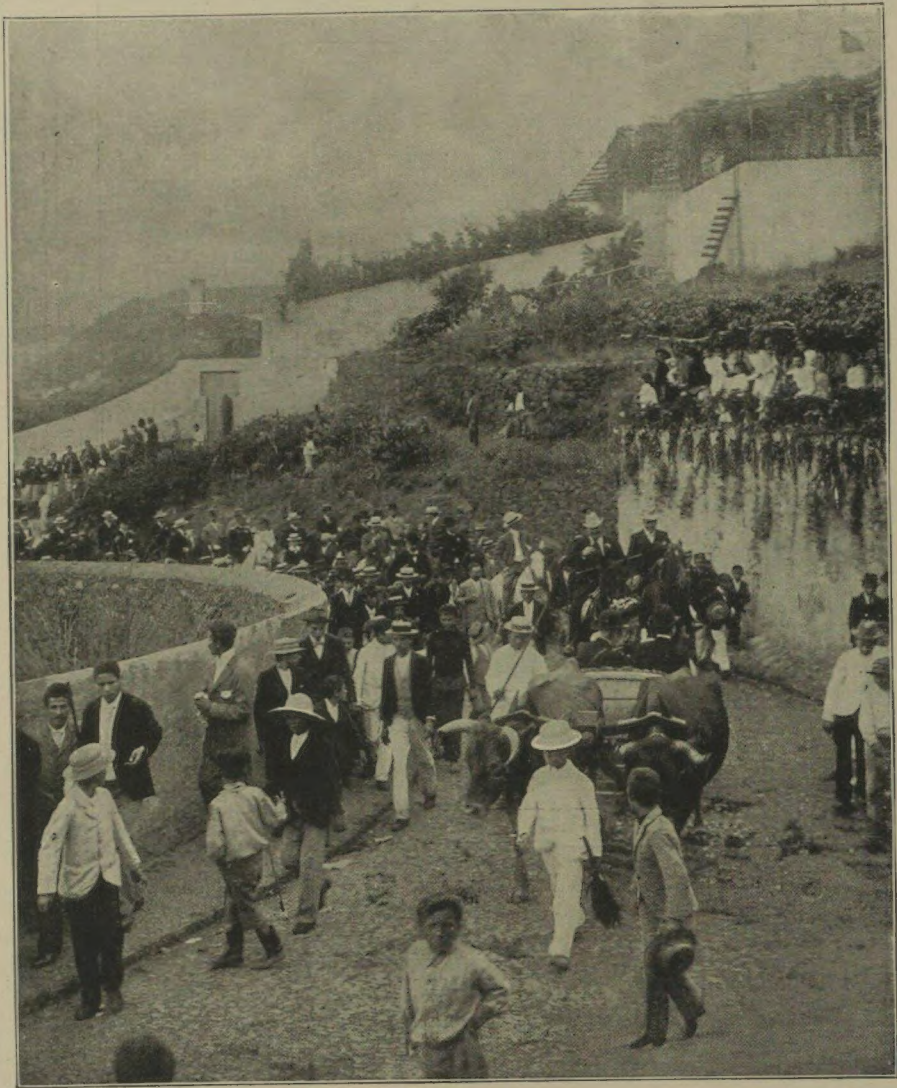
HENLEY REGATTA.

Henley Regatta began on Wednesday last week in delightful weather, and with events which sharpened the sporting appetite of nations. In the opening heats for the Grand Challenge Cup, Leander beat New College, and Pennsylvania University beat the London Rowing Club. American hopes were further raised the next day, when the Pennsylvania University crew beat the Thames Rowing Club in the second heat for the Grand Challenge Cup. In another heat, however, Leander also proved triumphant, defeating on this occasion the Club Nautique of Ghent. On the third day, still of gloriously fine weather, great was the excitement over the final for the Grand Challenge Cup. As soon as it was known that the crews were off, the silence that otherwise reigned over the course was broken upon by the roar of distant cheering and the cries, "Rowed, Leander!" and "Pull up, Pennsylvania!" reverberating from bank to bank. When at last the umpire's launch came down the course announcing the victory of Leander by one length, the cheering was again and again renewed. In the Goblets, the two Balliol men got the

the surface and between twenty and thirty feet to the west of the original bed of the river, the remains of a supposed Viking ship, clinker-built of oak, about fifty feet in length. The planks are fastened with iron nails.

THE QUEEN AND THE NURSES.

Queen Alexandra's reception of nurses at Marlborough House on Wednesday afternoon last week may be called her Majesty's first unofficial public act. The nurses, who mustered in strength to the number of between seven and eight hundred, are those whose particular mission it is to tend the sick poor in their own homes. Assembling in the Mall, the "Queen's nurses," blue-gowned, white-aproned, and wearing "Princess" bonnets of blue straw, with blue trimmings, entered the garden of Marlborough House, marching four abreast, to the marshalling of the Hon. Sydney Holland, who is the Honorary Treasurer of the Queen's Nurses' Endowment



THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL VISITING MADEIRA.

Madeira, which has been a Portuguese colony since the early 15th century, gave its King and Queen a very enthusiastic reception during their recent visit. Their Majesties travelled in the familiar bullock-sled of the island.

the hour of their greatest need." Nearly two hundred and fifty nurses entitled to receive badges or certificates were then personally presented to the Queen, and received from her hand the diploma or medal of distinction. The rest of the nurses marched past her Majesty, who held little Prince Edward of York by the hand, and acknowledged their salutations. Tea and music were the accessories of a memorable programme.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

For the third year in succession the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match has resulted in a draw. This ending was suggested by the first day's play, when Cambridge were at the wickets nearly all the time, making a score of 325, to which Mr. Wilson contributed 118. Oxford had lost one wicket for 34 when stumps were drawn. Next day Oxford left the wickets late, having made 336, or 11 more than Cambridge. Cambridge had time to lose one wicket for 64 when the game stood over for the third and last day; when, thanks to Messrs. Hind, Harper, and Dowson, the Light Blues declared their second innings closed for 337, leaving Oxford with 327 to get to win. The Dark Blues began badly, and defeat was foreboded until Marsham played a fine innings (100 not out) and other later batsmen improved on their predecessors. When stumps were drawn at seven o'clock, they had made only 177 runs, but they had three wickets still to fall. The bowling generally was weak; but the batting, on the whole, good, and in some instances brilliant.

LIVING WHIST AT ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Chichester Infirmary is fortunate in its neighbour, the Duke of Norfolk, who has always lent a willing ear to any suggestion of means for raising its funds. This year the castle grounds have been thrown open to the public to witness the game of living whist in return for gate-money, which goes to the service of the sick. The four Kings and Queens appeared in costumes designed for them by Mr. Herbert Parry. The Duke of Norfolk and Lady Edmund Talbot, as partners, won the first game by two tricks; but the second and third games fell to the Mayor of Arundel and Lady Mary Howard, the score finally standing in their favour by three tricks to two.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT KIEL: MEN-OF-WAR FIRING THE SALUTE.

On the occasion of the German Emperor's visit to Kiel—when, as will be remembered, he launched a new war-ship and opened a new Yacht Club House—one of the most picturesque incidents was the firing of a salute by the vessels in the harbour.

PERSONAL.

The King has conferred the Conspicuous Service Cross on a group of warrant officers and subordinate officers of the Navy in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa. The first name on the list in the *Gazette* is that of Gunner Ernest Edward Lowe, of the *Monarch*, who was present at the capture of Pretoria. In his account of the services of the Naval Brigade on that occasion, Captain Bearcroft praised Gunner Lowe "for zeal and energy shown in keeping up an adequate supply of ammunition near the guns, and in looking after the safety of the remainder."



Photo. Cozens, Southsea.

GUNNER E. E. LOWE,

First Warrant Officer to Receive the Conspicuous Service Cross.

near the guns, and in looking after the safety of the remainder."

Dr. Warre, Head Master of Eton, protests against the admission of foreign competitors to Henley Regatta. He says that the Regatta was intended solely for the encouragement of amateur oarsmen in the United Kingdom. This is true, but as foreigners have been admitted of late years, it would be difficult to exclude them now without moving our amiable censors abroad to accuse us of fear.

Professor Peter Guthrie Tait, who up to February last occupied the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, died at the end of last week at the house of his friend and pupil, Sir John Murray, in the Scottish capital. The Professor, whose famous son lost his life in South Africa in the earlier stages of the war, was born at Dalkeith in 1831. After leaving Edinburgh University, he proceeded to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, becoming Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. In 1852 he was Fellow of Peterhouse, and two years later he became Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast. In 1860 he took the Chair at Edinburgh, which he filled for forty years. He acted also as Secretary for the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His numerous publications include the volume on "Natural Philosophy," of which Lord Kelvin was joint author, and "The Unseen Universe," in the production of which he had the co-operation of Professor Balfour Stewart.

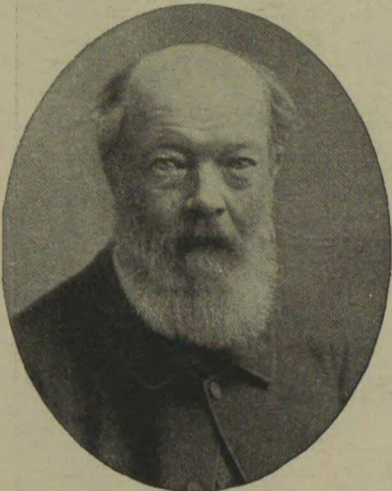


Photo. M. Warre, Edinburgh.

THE LATE PROFESSOR TAIT,

Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh.

The Pope has protested against the French Associations Bill just passed into law. He says it is an attack on the religious orders, whose object is to lead France to righteousness. As the object of some of them is also to destroy the Republic, the Pope's complaint is rather arbitrary.

The death of Prince Hohenlohe recalls the internal conflicts of the German Empire during the early days of the present Emperor's rule. The breach with Bismarck seems now almost older than any history "written in any book," so quickly have events marched; and Prince Hohenlohe's own tenure of the post of Imperial Chancellor—the third of the line—belongs to a period of history over which Time seems to have passed already an obliterating hand. Yet it had its remarkable points—none more so, perhaps, than the fact that the Emperor nominated as his first Councillor one of those Roman Catholics against whom Bismarck had approved the Falck Laws. The Prince, who had a Cardinal for his brother, was already an old man when he took office, and was able to say: "I hope for nothing, and am resigned to everything." Perhaps the speech betrayed the philosopher rather than indicated the successful holder of a fighting position.

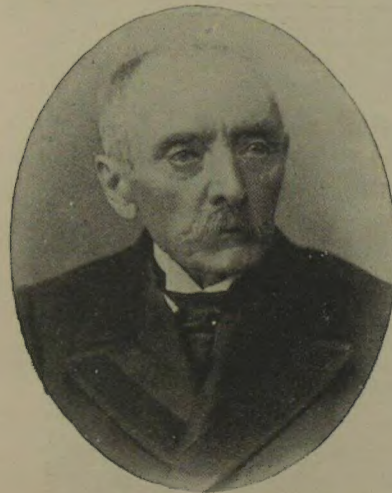


Photo. Kun'zemüller, Baden-Baden.

THE LATE PRINCE HOHENLOHE,
German Chancellor.

Last Saturday, July 6, was the wedding-day of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and also the thirty-third birthday of Princess Victoria. Royal salutes were fired in the Long Walk at Windsor in honour of the two anniversaries. On Monday the King granted a long audience to Lord Rosebery, and on the same day it was officially intimated that the new royal yacht is to be commissioned on July 24 by Captain Hedworth Lambton, in order that their Majesties may have the use of the vessel during the Cowes Regatta. On the same day also Princess Victoria left town for a short visit to Eden Hall, the country residence of Lady Musgrave, her Lady-in-Waiting. On July 22 his Majesty will present war medals to members of the Imperial Yeomanry who have lately served in South Africa; the ceremony is to take place on the Horse Guards' Parade. Deep regret will be felt throughout the Empire at the news that the Empress Frederick has latterly been less well. All the Sovereign and Queen Alexandra's future plans are subject to the condition of her Imperial Majesty.

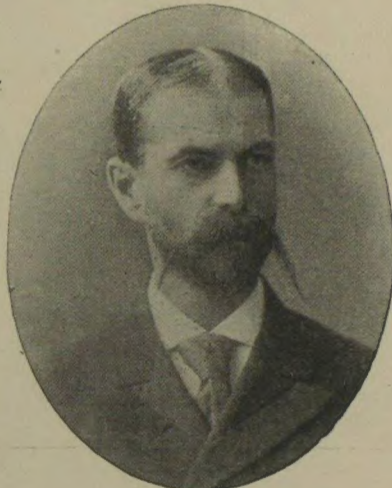
From New York comes news of the death of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, nephew of Mr. Jacob Lorillard, the famous banker and merchant, who made his fortune by judicious investment in real estate in that city. Mr. Pierre Lorillard was well known also in England and France. He won the Derby with Iroquois, ridden by Fred Archer. Iroquois won also the St. Leger; and another of the same owner's racers, Parole, had triumph with the Newmarket Handicap, the City and Suburban, and the

THE LATE MR. PIERRE LORILLARD,
An American Winner of the Derby.

Great Metropolitan Stakes. In conjunction with the French Government, Mr. Lorillard financed the archaeological explorations of Desiré Charnay in Central America, where the ruins of the Toltec cities were discovered.

The Fire Brigade is a popular feature in every city—popular with the public and popular with the artist—a rare conjunction. The sight of the Brigade dashing through the streets on business bent is one of the bravest known to the civilian. It has, however, its element of fear, even of horror. The Fire Brigade at play—if a parade can be so lightly named—presents to the Londoner a picture with literally no lurid lights. With Battersea Park as a parade-ground, the firemen and their horses—in whom London puts all its trust against a conflagration—gave a much-admired display on Saturday last week.

M. Paul Lessar, the successor of M. de Giers as Russian Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, left London this week for St. Petersburg on his way to his new and responsible post. For sixteen years this popular Councillor of the Russian Embassy in London has been a familiar figure in Society, and he is followed by general good wishes to the sphere in which he is likely to find full play for his abilities. He is fifty years old, and set out in life as an engineer. He accompanied General Skobelev to survey the sites of the new Asiatic railways projected by his Government. After that he joined General Komaroff as an expert in surveying and exploring the Turcoman country between the Caspian and Afghanistan. Our own Foreign Office issued a Blue Book on the subject of these explorations, which were continued towards Herat, which necessitated his riding six thousand miles in two years, and which made plain the path of Russia to Penjdeh.

M. PAUL LESSAR,
Chief of the Russian Legation at Peking.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking as Chancellor of the Birmingham University, contrasted the liberality of American wealth to American Universities with the indifference of English wealth to the higher education. Private munificence in America has already devoted nearly thirty millions sterling to this object. Here the philanthropist is chiefly concerned with the endowment of hospitals. He thinks little of the necessity of endowing education for the sane mind in the sound body.

Sir Whittaker Ellis had persuaded the owner of the Marble Hill estate at Richmond to take a deposit of ten per cent. on the purchase money, which amounts to £70,000. Contributions to this deposit were publicly invited by Sir Whittaker Ellis, who was prepared to subscribe a thousand. But now the owner of the land cries off, and apparently it will go to the builders, who will destroy the famous view from Richmond Hill. The Government gave £70,000 for a single picture in the National Gallery, and the same sum would now save one of the finest landscapes in England. The patriotic action of Mr. Barratt, whose deposit of £30,000, in the

belief (afterwards justified) that it would be redeemed by the public, saved Golder's Hill, is a precedent to be remembered on this occasion.

Another member of the Naval Brigade on whom the King has conferred the decoration of the Conspicuous Service Cross is Midshipman Thomas Charles Armstrong, now Acting Sub-Lieutenant. The deed for which the cross comes to Midshipman Armstrong at the outset of its institution takes us back to the battle of Graspan. Two other Midshipmen greatly distinguished themselves on the same occasion. Midshipman Huddart was killed in action; Midshipman Wardle (also decorated) remained with Major Plumble and several wounded men, tending their wounds under a heavy fire; and Midshipman Armstrong himself is reported by Captain Marchant to have "behaved with great gallantry in a very exposed position."

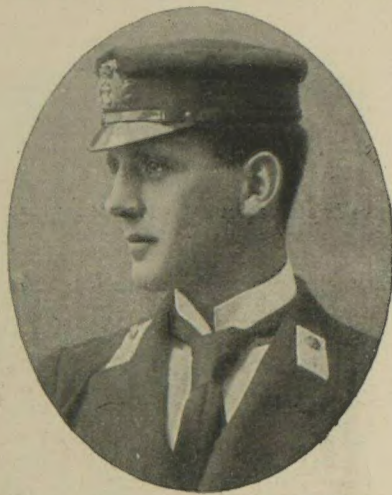


Photo. Russell.

ACTING SUB-LIEUT. T. C. ARMSTRONG,
First Officer to Receive the Conspicuous Service Cross.

It has been officially intimated that the King's overlordship of the Colonies will be formally embodied in the list of his titles. The exact formula is not yet known, but "Sovereign of Greater Britain" would serve the purpose.

Mr. William James Stillman, whose death at the age of seventy-three is recorded, was born in New York State, and became a handicraftsman, a painter, and a literary man of very much the same order of ambition as that of the Pre-Raphaelites in England at the same time. He had been editing the *Crayon* in New York when he was sent as Consul to Rome in 1861, and to Crete in 1865. Ten years later he became the Rome correspondent of the *Times*, retiring on a pension only three years ago. His published Recollections present him to us as a man of liberal tastes and liberal adventures.

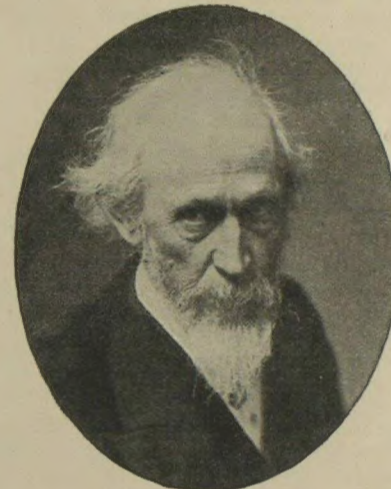


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. W. J. STILLMAN,
Special Correspondent of the *Times*.

The victory of the Leander crew over the Pennsylvania University oarsmen at Henley was the victory of the English style of rowing. Americans say this style is no good to them. They have tried it. Mr. Lehmann went to America to teach it, but the crew he coached was not successful. Apparently it is unsuited to the American temperament, but on the Thames it is supreme. It should be remarked, moreover, that the Leander men had only three weeks' training, and that the Americans had trained for three months. Length of training is not always a passport to success, and there have been noteworthy cases of success where training, in the strictest sense, was dispensed with.

At a meeting of the Council of Cardiff College, held under the presidency of Lord Windsor, a unanimous resolution was passed to invite Dr. Isambard Owen to undertake the duties of Principal of the College in succession to the late Principal, Dr. J. Viriamu Jones. Born in 1850, the son of a chief engineer of the Great Western Railway, Dr. Owen was educated at King's School, Gloucester, at Rossall, and at Downing College, Cambridge. After a period of service as Physician and Lecturer in Medicine at St. George's Hospital, Dr. Owen early began his association with Wales, becoming in due course Vice-President of University College, Bangor; member of the Council of University College, Cardiff; Governor of University College, Aberystwyth; and Senior Deputy Chancellor of the University of Wales. In him Cardiff University College gains a Principal who combines a wide experience with an energy still well within touch of youth.

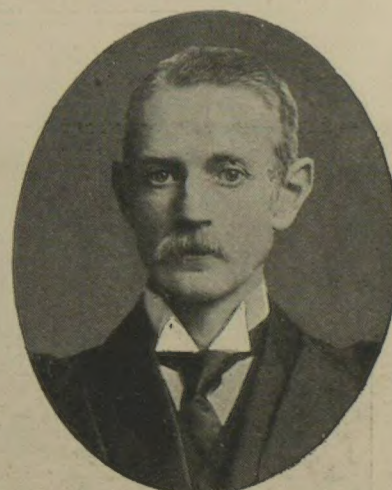


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

DR. ISAMBARD OWEN,
New Principal of Cardiff University College.

THE BISLEY MEETING OF 1901: WINNERS AND COMPETITORS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHARLES KNIGHT, ALDERSHOT.



THE WINNERS OF THE METHUEN CUP: TEAM FROM THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.



CAPTAIN ETCHES, WINNER OF THE ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION GOLD MEDAL.



THE CANADIAN TEAM AT BISLEY.



THE SIXTY BEST SHOTS IN THE ARMY, COMPETING THIS YEAR AT BISLEY.

ROBIN.

By KATHARINE S. MACQUOID.



Illustrated by A. Forestier.

I USED often to think, when I looked at old Dame Grover, that records of a stormy life showed on her deeply lined forehead, in the serpentine curve of her heavy eyebrows, and again in the sudden brightening of her dark eyes.

She had lived for several years in Saybourne, but no one knew whence she came. The old people pitied her, and said she had been cruelly treated by her late husband's grandson. It appeared that she had brought this boy up since his mother's death, and that when they came to Saybourne, she put him to the village school; that he had grumbled, and had told the schoolmaster and others that his grannie could well afford to send him to the grammar-school at Exton.

Mr. Barker, our schoolmaster, averred that the boy deserved a better education than he could give him among the village boys; he had even offered to give the lad evening lessons for a trifling extra payment.

Dame Grover, however, had declared herself unable to incur any expense in regard to teaching. She said she was willing to give the boy a home, though he was really no kin of hers.

When the schoolmaster had asked her what she meant to do with Robin, she answered that the boy should have his choice. He might either follow the plough, and continue to live with her, or he might go before the mast,

and she would provide his outfit. In the latter case, she should wash her hands of him, and he must in future shift for himself.

Some months before we came to Saybourne, when Robin was about thirteen years old, he and his grandmother began to quarrel. The boy looked sad and downcast as he went to school, but when the schoolmaster questioned him he was sullen. The kind man was troubled, and he at last resolved to call on Mrs. Grover, and ask her about the change in his pupil. Then a strange thing happened.

Robin, who loved his lessons, and who had always been extremely regular in his attendance, was one day missing from school. In the evening, the master called to inquire for his pupil, and was told that he had not been seen since the previous night.

Dame Grover said he had quarrelled with her, and had then flung out of the house. She left the door unlocked, and went to bed. In the morning she saw that his bed had not been slept in.

The schoolmaster then asked whether she had inquired among the neighbours. She said she had been greatly upset by the shock, and her rheumatic ankles prevented her from going about.

Mr. Barker made a good many fruitless inquiries. No one had seen the boy, but everyone was sorry for Mrs.

Grover. They said it was hard on the old woman to be deserted by the child she had so carefully reared at her own expense. Except Mr. Barker, no one cared much for Robin. He was a good-looking boy, well grown and clever; but he was reserved, and did not make friends with other boys. Public opinion in the village sided entirely with Mrs. Grover, left by the boy just when in a few years he might have been able to earn his own living. It was a hard case, they said; she was a worthy old soul, and much to be pitied.

When Raymond and I made her acquaintance we saw that she had, in the cant phrase, "known better days." I was no longer surprised that the missing boy had wished for superior schooling. He must have felt the difference between his grandmother and most of the Saybourne people.

One day when I was calling, I asked if she had news of the boy.

She drew herself up, and looked surprised.

"I never wish to hear of him again," she said.

I wondered how old she was, her eyes looked so bright as she fixed them inquiringly on me. Her hands, however, were withered and fleshless; yet as I glanced at those yellow bony fingers, they seemed to me extremely strong. I had been told that the old woman lived entirely alone, that she never allowed anyone to help her in her housework.



While the woman listened she had backed towards the wall; she now leaned heavily against it.

Always gentle, gracious indeed, in manner, she was silent and thoughtful. Though evidently very poor, everything about her was neat and clean. We thought it strange that she never appeared at church, though she was on excellent terms with all her neighbours. At one time she had visited the Mason sisters, but she was now, she said, too lame to leave her house. She had a nice garden, but since Robin's departure she had not tended it or set any fresh plants. Her occupation seemed to be knitting for those neighbours who could provide her with wool. She said she was too poor to purchase it: she preferred to be paid for the time spent on the work. Many a neighbour who could ill afford it used to pay Mrs. Grover for knitting a comforter, or a pair of stockings, so that the poor old soul might earn a few pence.

Sometimes the miller sent her a bag of meal; and pretty Polly used to take her milk, and sometimes a little butter, from Moore's farm. The poorer neighbours, too, gave the dame potatoes and other vegetables.

Mary Stenson told me she believed Mrs. Grover never allowed herself to taste butcher's meat, though the cart came through the village twice a week from Exton. I know the kind girl often took the dame a rabbit or a wood-pigeon. The old woman never complained of anything; she was always tranquil and neat-looking. A general respect was felt for the gentle, pleasant woman: the village seemed to feel bound to make her aware of the opinion it held about her.

II.

So things went on for about a year.

One autumn the Stensons had a friend to stay with them—a stranger to Saybourne. We were asked to dine with him at Stenson Court. After that he came to see us at the Rectory.

We liked Mr. Prior. He was about fifty; a well-read man who had begun life as a doctor. Then a fortune was left him, and he had since spent much time in travelling about, and in physiological study.

He one day asked me if we had any notable characters in the village, and if I would take him round to see a few people.

"I feel more interest in the inhabitants of the cottages than in the look of their dwellings," he said, "though they are certainly charming with climbing roses, honeysuckles, and nasturtiums. Sometimes behind these smiling outsidings one finds people with very queer stories."

"So far, our villagers seem fairly commonplace."

"You have only been here a year, I think," he answered. "Ah, there's a remarkable face."

We were near Mrs. Grover's cottage. She was at her door, showing out rosy-faced Virginia Mason. I was looking at the apple-tree in the back garden. Under the blaze of golden sunshine it glowed with a wealth of ruddy fruit.

"Do you mean the elder woman?"

"Yes; the other face only suggests cherubic bliss, combined with liberal eating and sleeping; she looks too healthy to consider drink an element of enjoyment. The other woman I should like to have a talk with—that is, if you do not object. Her face interests me."

"We'll go in; she's a nice old body."

"No doubt," he said in a cynical tone, as I opened the garden gate.

Dame Grover had seen us coming, and she stood waiting as we went up the tiny path to the cottage door.

There was only a small entrance, with a door on either side of it. There was not a passage leading to the back as there was in the larger cottages. In this one, the room on the left had a sort of step-ladder, which led to two sleeping-rooms in the roof; it had also a back door leading to the woodshed. Mrs. Grover did not show us into this room, which was her kitchen; she opened the door on the right. She looked strangely grave and pale, I thought, as she asked us in. She usually received me with a pleasant smile.

"This is Mr. Prior," I said. "He is staying at the Court, and he is interested in Saybourne."

Instead of her gentle, gracious smile, she seemed ill at ease. I fancied she felt shy of this stranger.

"Saybourne's a quiet place enough," she said dully.

Mr. Prior seemed to be studying the room. He told me afterwards that he was trying to remember where he had seen the woman; he had noted a change in her expression. When he first caught sight of her, talking with Virginia Mason and smiling at her, Dame Grover had seemed a different woman, erect and perfectly self-possessed.

I noticed that her eyes strayed furtively to Mr. Prior's face, as if she did not wish her observation to be remarked.

"What a crop of apples you have this year, Mrs. Grover!" I said.

"Yes," Mr. Prior chimed in, "I noticed it too; it makes a pretty picture in the sunshine."

"I believe there's a heavy crop," she answered coldly, "but I've not noted it much; I never go in my garden."

"Do you wish to sell your apples?" I said.

Her eyes suddenly brightened; she considered a moment, then she said—

"No, they'll fall when they're ripe."

"An apple is the wholesomest fruit that grows," said Mr. Prior. "It seems a pity to let fine fruit bruise by falling."

She smiled. "The boys gain by it, Sir."

Her smile made her look years younger. Mr. Prior stared at her.

"Surely I have seen you before, Mrs. Grover; where was it?" he said.

She looked at him with grave surprise.

"I have no remembrance of you, Sir."

"Stay, I know now," he said. "I was a doctor at the time. I was called in to attend—I think it was your husband's daughter; you and she were both widows. I remember it all now; she was very ill, and you were nursing her. Surely you recollect?"

She looked steadily at him.

"I have no recollection, Sir, of you or of what you mention. I had a stepdaughter some years ago, but I was not with her when she died."

I was puzzled by Mr. Prior's manner. The old woman kept her bright eyes on his face, but she looked calm enough; her long yellow fingers, however, moved restlessly as they lay in her lap.

"I will come and see you to-morrow; I have a photograph of myself taken at that time, which will help you to remember me."

Mrs. Grover still looked calm.

"You can come if you please, Sir."

We both rose to go. As I said "Good-bye," Mr. Prior interjected—

"By-the-bye, there was a boy with you, a dear little fellow; what has become of him?"

She stretched out the bony fingers of one hand, as though to ward off a blow.

"You talk riddles to me, Sir; you are thinking of someone else. You mistake me for another person. Are you sure the woman you are thinking of was named Grover?"

Her smile was almost spiteful as she put this question. Mr. Prior seemed troubled.

"I do not remember the stepmother's name; my patient's name was not Grover, but she was a married woman—or, rather, a widow."

He moved to go. She rose and followed him to the door. I thought she walked unsteadily. At the door Mr. Prior looked back into the room.

"Curiously enough," he said, "a Carlisle man was talking about that boy."

She turned her back on him without a word.

III.

At the garden gate we met Raymond coming up the village, and nothing was said about Mrs. Grover.

When we were in the drawing-room after dinner, Mr. Prior, who had been rather silent, said gravely—

"Do you know, I'm a good deal exercised about Mrs. Grover. It seems hardly possible I can be mistaken in the woman. I'll tell you the facts. Nearly a dozen years ago I was called in late one evening to a young woman who seemed to be dying. I fancied at first she had been poisoned, and I treated her according to that belief. She, however, gave no hint that such was the case, though I could see she disliked the woman who nursed her—her father's widow. The young woman was singularly pretty and ladylike. She told me, when she grew better, that she was not as poor as she seemed, but she was saving every shilling for her boy's education when he grew older, for she was determined he should be as well taught as his father had been. She added in a whisper: 'His grandmother would grudge any money spent on teaching.'"

"I became greatly interested in my patient and her boy; she had almost recovered, when I was summoned to the sick-bed of a cousin who had made me his heir. I did not return to Carlisle or to my profession; but not long ago, in town, I met a man who took my practice up there. He began to talk to me about my old patients, and I inquired for this woman and her boy. He said that after making a very good recovery, she and her boy went suddenly away without leaving any address, and that a week or so later the old woman departed in the same quiet way. They were not in debt, and the few persons they knew were greatly surprised by the mystery of their departure. I remember now, the young woman's name was Binney; and this doctor added that he should like to hear news of Mrs. Binney and her boy, and asked me if I ever met with them to let him know. It seems to me a strange coincidence that in the first cottage I went to in Saybourne I should be so strongly reminded of that time in Carlisle."

My husband looked questioning, and Mr. Prior told him of his talk with Mrs. Grover.

"Very curious," Raymond said; "but one knows there have been stories of extraordinary likenesses—witness the unfortunate courier of the Lyons Mail. Mrs. Grover has been here a long while; she was in Saybourne when we came here."

"Did she come here alone?"

"She had a boy with her, but he had left her. We never saw him."

"She seemed troubled when I asked her what had become of him."

"We hear he disappeared suddenly. Barker, our schoolmaster, was very fond of the boy; he said he deserved a better education than he could get in a village

school. I believe he offered to give him teaching in the evening, but the grandmother would not hear of it. She and her grandson seem to have disagreed; the neighbours often heard them quarrelling. One morning the lad was not forthcoming; his grandmother believed he had run away. He has never since been heard of."

Mr. Prior sat thinking.

"Have you ever asked the woman if she has any notion what has become of him?" he asked.

"She told my wife she never wished to hear of him; her neighbours say that his desertion of his grandmother was most ungrateful. The woman is so universally respected that everyone seems to have sided with her against the boy."

"Except Barker, the schoolmaster," I said. "I think he has always resented her treatment of Robin."

"Was his name Robin?" Mr. Prior exclaimed. "Why, Robin was the name of Mrs. Binney's boy. Can I have a talk with your schoolmaster? In fact, I must see him. Mrs. Grover has something to hide, or she would not have been so resolute in not knowing me. I had all the time a consciousness that she was trying to throw dust in my eyes."

"What do you mean?" I could see that Raymond was disturbed as well as surprised.

Mr. Prior looked serious; his excitement had gone; he seemed to be shrinking from something painful.

"I can hardly explain my meaning, but I believe my instinct is true in this matter. I felt sure when I saw Mrs. Grover, and listened to her, that she was hiding a secret. I have a strange feeling about her."

"I see. You think she knows why Robin went away; that she was the cause of his departure?"

He looked very earnestly at my husband.

"I do mean just that; though not quite as you understand it. I am afraid, Mrs. Harte"—he glanced kindly at me—"you are very tired."

His manner startled me, but I guessed that he wanted to be alone with Raymond, so I wished them good-night, and went upstairs.

It seemed to me that Mr. Prior stayed hours talking in my husband's study. At last I heard the house-door close behind him, and I fell asleep.

IV.

Just before the boys came rushing out of the schoolhouse on the hill, Mr. Prior went out to see the schoolmaster; but first he walked downhill to the village, and called on Mrs. Grover.

She opened the door, and with her usual smile she asked him to come in. He followed her into the formal little parlour, but he did not take the chair she put forward for him.

"No, thank you. Mrs. Grover, I do not wish to deceive you. I do not come in a friendly spirit; unless, indeed, I can, before I take any further steps, induce you to confess the truth about the disappearance of Robin Binney."

She stood silent. He told me he had a queer feeling that she was considering him with her eyes as a boa-constrictor measures a rabbit before he swallows it. She gravely shook her head.

"Take time," he said; "I've no wish to hurry you; but it is my duty to warn you that it may help you very much if you confess the truth."

She drew her sinuous eyebrows together. He saw her eyes gleam with anger beneath them.

"You are very strange, Sir, to come and threaten a poor lone woman. What do you know about me? I tell you, as I told you yesterday, I never saw you before. I believe I can have you punished for your cowardly insinuations against a poor old woman."

He raised a hand in warning.

"Take care what you say; you know very well I am the doctor who attended your stepdaughter in Carlisle; you probably do not know that she told me she had hoarded money for Robin's education. She did not trust you, she said, in regard to the boy. I will tell you what I think: as soon as the mother died you took this money and kept it for yourself, instead of putting it to the use it was destined for. The boy guessed this; you and he quarrelled about it." He paused, and then said solemnly, "What happened after that, only you can tell."

While the woman listened she had backed towards the wall; she now leaned heavily against it. Her face, though pale, was unmoved.

He waited, but she did not speak.

"I will come again later," he said gently; "or if you prefer it, the Rector will come and hear what you have to tell him."

Mr. Prior told me he can never forget the mocking glance she turned on him.

"You are bent on trying my patience, Sir," she said between her set teeth. "I believe it will last out your accusations. Marry come up! one would think you were a magistrate."

"I have been trying all this while to save you from being taken before a magistrate. As you refuse to confess, other means must be tried. I am now going to Robin's schoolmaster, so if you think better of it, you will find me there."

He waited still some minutes, but her pale lips remained firmly closed. Then he left her.

He went on about a dozen yards; then he turned back. He told himself he would give her another chance.

Instead of knocking at the door, he looked in at the window.

Mrs. Grover sat at the table facing him; she held a pen; a sheet of paper lay before her. The look of hatred in her face startled him. Probably she was going to set down the truth about the boy.

He turned away again, unwilling to disturb her.

Mr. Barker's cottage is near the schoolhouse, just beyond the church.

He was a tall, loose-kneed, shambling man, with an amiable, thin face, sunken eyes, and long fair hair; but though his dark eyes were sunken, they lit up his face with a vigorous intelligence of expression.

While Mr. Prior told his story he became reassured as he noted the rapid comprehension of his listener.

"Between ourselves, Sir"—a slight flush showed on the schoolmaster's pale cheeks—"I must tell you I've had a load on my mind ever since that dear little chap left the place. I had nothing worth mentioning to go on; only little things would crop up. It would have been sheer slander to accuse the woman without proof; but what you say, Sir, throws a fresh light, and fits exactly with my fancies. I believe she turned that poor chap adrift herself; I'll be bound he did not leave her of his own accord without saying good-bye."

Mr. Prior leaned back in his chair; his face showed he did not agree with the schoolmaster.

"I want you, Mr. Barker, to tell me about the boy. Did he say he had quarrels with his grandmother?"

"He said she was not his grandmother, once when he was very angry because she had refused my offer of extra teaching. He said she was his grandfather's second wife, and had been unkind to his mother."

"Ah! What did he say about his mother's death?"

"He could tell nothing about it. He had measles, and a kind neighbour took him to the sea; he stayed there some time, and then Mrs. Grover came and fetched him away. He asked why she brought him to Saybourne instead of taking him home; and she told him his mother was dead, and that in future he must live with her, though she could ill afford to have him. He said he knew his mother had put away money for his education; but Mrs. Grover told him his mother had not left any money."

"Did he quarrel with the woman only because she refused your offer?"

"That is just what weighs on me, Sir, and makes me feel I ought to have spoken out."

"Go on," said Mr. Prior, leaning forward with intense interest.

"The evening before he was, as I think, sent away, Robin went home much earlier than usual. I had school accounts to make up, so we could not have our usual chat after school hours. He very soon came back; he said I must spare him a few minutes. He had a pretty face and a bright rosy colour; now he looked white and terrified."

"He said that when he went home he could not find Mrs. Grover; but he heard a curious noise overhead, as if a box was being dragged over the bare floor. It seemed strange to him, and he went softly upstairs. The bed-room

door was shut, and he looked through the key-hole. Mrs. Grover was sitting with what looked to him like a heap of sovereigns in her lap, and there was a hole in the floor beside her. The sight at first stupefied him, for he knew how poor they were; then in a flash he remembered his mother's hoard; and that she said she kept the money by her, instead of putting it in the bank. He panted with agitation while he told me this.

"I tried to quiet him. I said he could not be sure that this was his mother's money; it might belong to Mrs. Grover; she might have saved, and be hoarding for him. But I could not convince him. He left me indignant, and determined to have an explanation with the old woman."

"My brother, who had been at sea for some years, came next day to see me, so I had no chance of my

Barker soon recovered himself.

"I beg your pardon, Sir; in that case, I am willing to be of use." They walked downhill in silence; the village was even stiller than usual, for it was the time of midday meal in Saybourne.

There were still nasturtiums, glowing orange, outside the cottages, but roses were scanty now. A scarlet and purple-leaved creeper looked charming on the walls.

Mr. Prior knocked when they reached Mrs. Grover's cottage.

There was no answer, and after a few minutes' waiting, he and his companion went in.

The two rooms were empty. Looking out, they saw no one in the garden.

Mr. Prior hesitated: he looked at the schoolmaster.

"I'll go upstairs, Sir," Barker said. "I'm better used to these cottages than you are."

"She may have gone away," Mr. Prior said to himself; but he followed the schoolmaster up the step-ladder.

Barker turned the handle of the door above the kitchen. It was not locked or bolted, but would not open; some heavy obstacle from above kept it nearly closed. The men looked at one another, and then without a word set their shoulders against the door and almost forced it from its hinges. As the door opened something fell down heavily behind it.

They loosed the cord broken from a hook above, and made sure that the thing was lifeless.

They closed the door and went downstairs. Mr. Prior looked searchingly round the parlour, and he saw a tiny corner of paper showing below the bronze inkstand.

He drew it out, and opened a sheet of note-paper, addressed

"To John Prior—"

"Your curiosity shall never be satisfied by me. The apple-tree may give you news of the boy."

THE END.

A DIPLOMAT IN CHINA.

If only because we have it on the testimony of a Chinese Mandarin that Sir Harry Parkes was "the only European who thoroughly understood" the Celestial, it is well that Mr. Stanley Lane Poole should have produced in a more concise form the lengthy biography, "Sir Harry Parkes in China," (London: Methuen, 6s.), which was published in 1894. There is no better, and assuredly no pleasanter, way of studying the Chinese problem than through the

lives and labours of such men as Sir Harry Parkes and Sir Rutherford Alcock. The former had the advantage of residence in the country from boyhood, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language and the people. His success in dealing with the Chinese diplomat shows that it is the firm, masterful man who wins respect. Never were Sir Harry's methods better displayed than in the famous interview with the rebel "princes" concerning the maintenance of a gun-boat near Nanking to protect our factories. The "Heavenly King" having refused to sanction the presence of the vessel on the plea that he had seen a vision which forbade it, Parkes sent him an abrupt message that he "must have another vision." Dauntless physical and moral courage, combined with robust commonsense, were the qualities which gave him his remarkable influence. Perhaps no higher compliment was ever paid him than the deliberate plot laid by the Ministers at Peking to procure his recall when he became Minister Plenipotentiary.



Mrs. Grover was sitting with what looked to him like a heap of sovereigns in her lap.

after hours' chat with Robin. He did not come to school the morning after, and when I called to inquire, Mrs. Grover said the boy had been very rude and violent. She thought he must have gone away in the night, as his bed had not been slept in."

Mr. Prior rose, and walked up and down the small room thinking. Then he said slowly—

"I am almost sure that Robin did not go away."

The schoolmaster stared at him with horror.

"God bless me, Sir! Do you mean that—that she made away with him?"

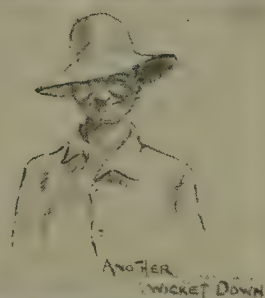
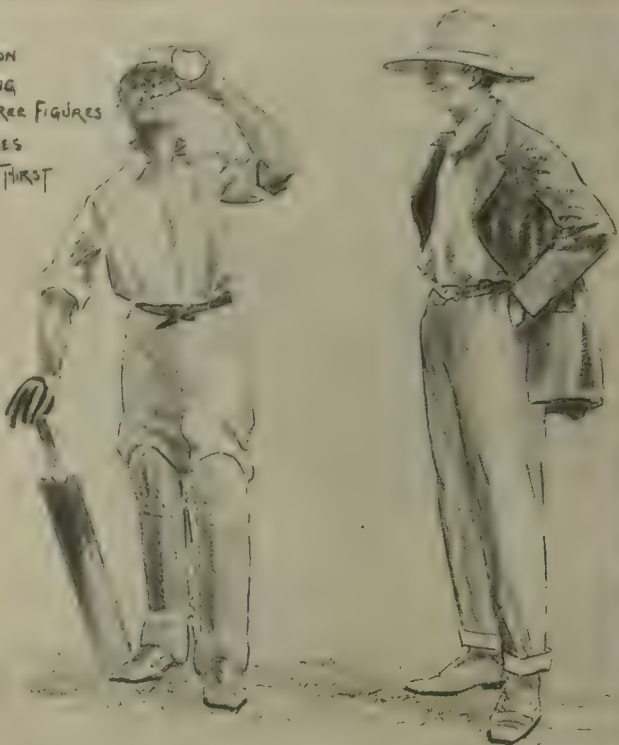
"Yes! Do you think a determined boy would give up that money? We will go to her together, and you shall judge for yourself."

The schoolmaster seemed utterly unnerved.

"But, Sir, I hardly understand. The idea is dreadful! An old woman, too!"

"I believe her to be insane. We will try to manage her quietly without a public scandal."

E.R. WILSON
HAVING
REACHED THREE FIGURES
QUENCHES
HIS THIRST



P.P. KNOX HOLDS
A CONSULTATION





MR. E. R. WILSON AND MR. H. K. LONGMAN OPEN THE CAMBRIDGE FIRST INNINGS.



MR. C. H. B. MARSHAM AND MR. E. W. DILLON OPEN OXFORD'S FIRST INNINGS.



THE CAMBRIDGE ELEVEN.



THE OXFORD ELEVEN.

THE DRAWN CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE AT LORD'S, JULY 4, 5, AND 6.



1. Ivory Carving of a Dog, probably a Pawn in a Game, from the Tomb of Zer at Abydos, about 4500 B.C.
2. False Fringe and Plaited Locks from the Tomb of Zer.
3. One of the Four Bracelets taken from the Arm of the Queen of Zer-ta, 4700 B.C.

4. Part of Ivory Label of Offerings to Zer from the Commander of the Palace.
5. Cylindrical Ivory Jar with Name of Neit-hotep, wife of Mena, First Dynasty.

6. Fragments of Fluted Ivory Columns from the Tomb of Zer.
7. Part of a Clustered Column from the Tomb of Khasakhamin.
8. Libation-Vase of Copper.
9. The Oldest Continuous Line of Hieroglyphs extant.

PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE'S EXHIBITION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (OPEN TILL JULY 27).

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1901: LEADING EVENTS.

WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD, GOING DOWN IN THE VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JULY 13, 1901. 89

LEANDER BEATING PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY IN THE FINAL HEAT FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP. ETON COLLEGE BEATING TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, IN LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE. NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, BEATING TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, IN VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. ALLAN STEWART.



S O C I E T Y A L L G A I

Drawn by G. C. W. [unclear]

HENLEY REGATTA, 1901 THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ARGENT ARCH



THE FIRST HEAT FOR THE CUP: LEANDER (BERKS STATION) V. NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD (BUCKS STATION)



THE SECOND HEAT FOR THE CUP: PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY BEATS THE LONDON ROWING CLUB



THE FINISH OF THE FIRST HEAT FOR THE CUP: LEANDER WINS EASILY FROM NEW COLLEGE.



THE FINISH OF THE THIRD HEAT FOR THE CUP: LEANDER BEATS THE CLUB NAUTIQUE OF GHENT, BELGIUM.

LIVING WHIST AT ARUNDEL CASTLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, SOUTHSEA.



THE ENTRY OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND LADY EDMUND TALBOT.

THE HIGH CARDS.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK PLAYING.

ACE OF HEARTS TAKES THE TRICK.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FIRST PUBLIC ACT: THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA'S INSTITUTE OF NURSES BY HER MAJESTY AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE ON JULY 3.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

Doom Castle. By Neil Munro. (Edinburgh and London: Blackwood. 6s.)
Great Battles of the World. By Stephen Crane. (London: Chapman and Hall.)
His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. By Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes. (London: Grant Richards. 7s. 6d.)
Ira Lorraine. By Coralie Fevez. (London: Greening. 6s.)
Sir Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertines. By Rose Graham, F.R.Hist.S. (London: Elliot Stock.)
Bird Watching. By Edmund Selous. Haddon Hall Library. (London: Dent. 7s. 6d.)
Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., G.C.B., R.E.: Life, Letters and Diaries. By Colonel R. H. Vetch. (Edinburgh: Blackwood. 21s.)
Life in Poetry: Law in Taste. By William John Courthope, C.B., M.A., Oxon. (London: Macmillan. 10s.)

In "Doom Castle, Mr. Neil Munro shows his pretty trick with the pen. Faith, and it's him that has the way of it—to employ a manner of which he will be knowing. 'Tis a manner with something of a vogue since Alan Breck and David Balfour, a gallant twain, showed a path through the heather to the novelists. Mr. Munro belongs to the tail of Mr. R. L. Stevenson. He has the "gait o't" to an admiration. A pawkie word, a couthie phrase now and then, a birr to quicken the interest, a fine ear for the turn of a sentence—these are his equipments. And he has a wonderful imaginative feeling for what his countrymen call "the old ancient days of long ago, whatever"—or what the Sassenach supposes to be such. Yes, and what else? you ask. Oh, just nothing. The manner of his story is perfect; the story itself is of no significance. It is like a well-dressed gallant, whose outside is the best of him. By no means unworthy, you know; deftly told, and all that; but, when all's said and done, a pretty nothing. "The Lost Pibroch" was a work of genius, but "Doom Castle," in the language of the daily reviewer, will not enhance the reputation of its author.

"Great Battles of the World" is the last volume we shall see from the pen of the late Mr. Stephen Crane. That we should speak no ill of the dead is a wise rule, if only because the dead cannot rise to defend themselves. That is the only logical reason for the maxim: "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." But an author has a double life in his books, and if a posthumous book is bad, it is dishonest to conceal the fact out of a mistaken tenderness for his memory. And Mr. Crane's last book, to be sure, is only bad in comparison with his own prior excellence. As a thing in itself, it is an honest compilation; as a Christmas book for boys, it will do admirably. Here they will find that blending of war and severer history which delights them in their favourite Henty. But as a mere piece of writing, this book is immeasurably inferior to "Maggie" and "The Red Badge of Courage," and those delightful studies of child-life which Mr. Crane was publishing just before he died. The characteristic of Mr. Crane's previous war-work was its strange intensity. You smelt the battle-smoke in his pages. As his countrymen say, he took you "right there." Appearing at a time when facile emotions fluently expressed were usurping popularity, he gained an enormous vogue by realising what he wrote of. His work was never particularly gracious, could never be called thoughtful, was never verbally brilliant, but whether crudely or no, he got to the very inner nerve of his subject. That is what ninety-nine writers out of a hundred never achieve; they write a deal of skimble-skamble stuff far off from the occasion. Thus Crane, in his brief life, by his superior intensity, beat the majority of his rivals. Here he has fallen to their level. The battle-scenes in this book are not realised; they have not come through his own emotions; they are paraphrased out of books.

Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes' handsome volume, "His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.," makes very pleasant reading. Mrs. Lowndes has all the art of the interviewer: she knows exactly the things which are most likely to be of interest to the general public, and she writes in a chatty, pleasant, and most lucid manner, which is eminently readable. The anecdotes are selected with much judgment and taste, and are often most amusing. Published originally as a Life of the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Lowndes' volume has, of course, been brought thoroughly up to date, and it is profusely illustrated. Indeed, no small part of the reader's pleasure is due to the delightful manner in which the publishers have done their work: the type is excellent, the pictures admirably reproduced, and the price—this is a consideration nowadays—very moderate.

Books, like men, fall naturally into groups, and "Ira Lorraine" belongs to a class which is perhaps less in evidence to-day than it was a generation back. Everyone will understand our meaning when we say that this book is a good type of the *genus Family Herald*. There is no hint of disparagement in such a verdict, for, as far as our experience goes, the moral tone of such stories is invariably high; they deal, it is true, with sins—but not with problems—and the end is invariably a triumph of sheer virtue, involving, of course, the salutary punishment of evildoers. "Ira Lorraine" is no exception to this rule: richly endowed with virtues, and likewise with this world's goods, our heroine passes through many trials unsmirched by her

enforced contact with a wicked world, until at the last she lays her head upon the shoulder of one worthy of her. The story is full of incident and movement: a thorough-paced villain and his female counterpart do their worst—and that is very bad indeed: but the villain has possibilities—how else could he "conceal a muttered curse beneath his heavy black moustache"?—and in the long run he repents of the evil of his ways, and makes such reparation as is in his power. We do not pretend that the story errs on the side of probability—as, indeed, why should it?—but we do maintain that if the masses of the people demand sensation in their reading matter, it is as well that they should be supplied with books like the one under notice, the moral teaching of which is above reproach.

The name of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, founder of the only English Monastic Order, the Gilbertines, has all but fallen into oblivion; but the life and work of that ancient worthy were of sufficient excellence to merit some monument, and this has been found in Miss Graham's interesting history. Materials for a biography of Gilbert are of the scantiest, but it can be made out that he was born in or before the year 1089 at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire. His father was Jocelin, a wealthy Norman knight, and his mother a Saxon lady of lower rank. Before Gilbert's birth Jocelin's wife saw in a dream the moon come down from heaven, and she seemed to hold it in her lap. "This," says Dugdale in his "Monasticon," "was a sign, as it was afterwards made manifest that, like a torch prepared by God, her son should wax great in the

it sheds on avine habit and conduct of life, it has also a value not to be ignored by the scientific "index man," for such observations will help to clear up obscure questions of relationship among species. Mr. Selous describes the curious antics of birds, more especially during the courting and nesting seasons, with a minuteness that betrays the time and attention he has bestowed on his chosen task. He is cautious in drawing conclusions, for though he writes with restrained humour, he is conscious that the significance of actions is easy to exaggerate and easy to misunderstand. He does not deal with all our species—to do that with such thoroughness as he observes were the work of a lifetime—but either by accident or design his selection is fairly representative, and his enthusiasm should infect others with the desire to follow his example, and contribute to a complete series of observations. The illustrations are of varying merit.

The late Sir Gerald Graham was a man of whom his fellow-countrymen may well be proud: his personal character not less than his professional career justifies Colonel Vetch's biographical undertaking; but the fact that the soldier "lives under a microscope," as Lord Napier of Magdala aptly put it, places the biographer at a disadvantage. The book is practically the story of the Crimean Campaign, the Chinese War of 1860, and the Egyptian Expeditions of 1882, 1884, and 1885, as told by Sir Gerald's private letters and official despatches; and though the former present us with vivid pictures of soldiering from the subaltern's point of view, it was not to be expected that either letters or despatches would shed much new light upon events which boast so many historians. Sir Gerald Graham made his mark in the Crimea, where he gained the V.C. by his cool courage during the assault of June 18 on the Redan; and the bravery which was perhaps the most conspicuous among his fine qualities brought him to the front again in China, where he distinguished himself before the Taku Forts. He saw no further active service after this until Lord—then Sir Garnet—Wolseley appointed him to the command of a brigade in Egypt, where he quickly established his reputation as a fighting leader; which reputation gained for him, in 1885, command of the Suakim force. We obtain some interesting glimpses of famous men—notably General Gordon, with whom Sir Gerald came in contact. Colonel Vetch deplores the paucity of material which obliges him to pass so lightly over twenty years of uneventful service at home and abroad; but the absence of diaries, etc., to fill in the blank need not be regretted, as the important phases of a successful career receive ample justice at the biographer's hands.

"Life in Poetry: Law in Taste," are the two series of lectures which Mr. Courthope, late Professor of Poetry at Oxford, delivered in the closing years of the nineteenth century. They are monuments of erudition. They are more than that: they are full of sane principles and of a sympathy entirely catholic. There can be no doubt that if a man, untrained but intelligent, studies this book carefully, he will find much within it to stimulate him and inform. There, however, commendation ends. If Mr. Courthope resembles Aristotle in patient thoughtfulness, he also resembles him in other and less pleasing ways. After profuse laudation of the Stagirite, he objects: "We are always aware in the 'Poetics' of the presence of the Genius of Prose." That genius seems to be a failing of the sage who attempts to analyse in cold blood the burning inspirations of the bard. It is certainly a failing of Mr. Courthope. He is too solemn by half. Even the just principles he enunciates, because they are wanting in splendour of utterance, are wanting in the splendour of their power. In other words, since

he is no genius, there are bignesses of genius which, even when he perceives them, he writes of coldly, far off—therefore wrongly, because incompletely. A man's blood should be up when he writes of great poetry; but Mr. Courthope has a steady pulse. Nor are we sure that he is always right in his perceptions. Following Aristotle, he justly lays stress on the necessity of the Universal element in great poetry. But he seems to have no inspired sense of what the Universal really is—a radiant metaphysic, to wit, informing the life on which the poet works. Some of the examples he gives of it are quite trivial, and are due to another faculty of creative minds, of which Mr. Courthope seems to have no cognisance whatever. There, again, we see that want of genius which prevents a critic from rising to the height of his great argument. We cannot but think, too, that Mr. Courthope is not sufficiently alive to the value of the personal and individual in his account of the growth and decay of poetry. To neglect the personal element is a common fault of those who like to consider a writer as a mere outcome of conditions. But the soul of man is free. Even in an age of materialism and unbelief, an age of decadence, some odd, inspired creature might rise, by the force of his own mind and the grace of God, into a very heaven of poetry. And that is more and more possible, as variety of thought and freedom of thought increase with the growing age. This, to some extent, Mr. Courthope admits. But in his anxiety to relate a man to his age, he relates him not enough to that highest Universal which is present in every age, and which every great poet discovers for himself. And the point is, 'tis they who find it out for themselves, not their age that lifts them up to behold it. It is by his own personal power that a poet lays hold on the Divine.



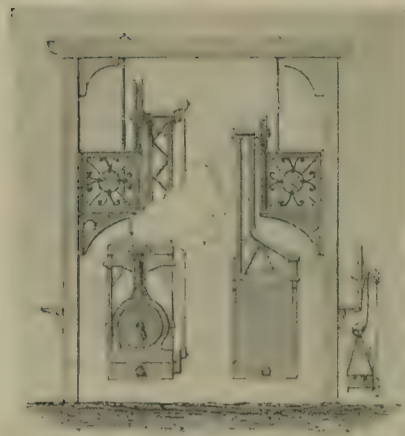
THE CLOISTER, THE BIGGIN, HITCHIN.

Reproduced from "St. Gilbert and the Gilbertines," by permission of Mr. Elliot Stock.

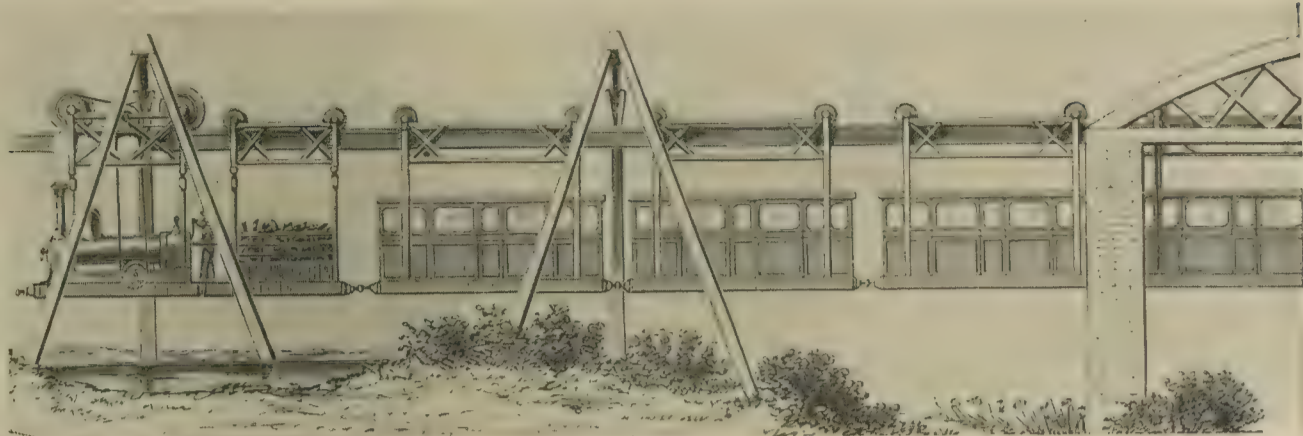
world." Gilbert's early years, however, gave no earnest of brilliancy or power. The child was deformed, and incurred the contempt of his father, who was disappointed at his son's inability to practise knightly exercises. Even the serving-men despised him, and at length the father decided to make a clerk of him. But at first Gilbert was dull at his books, and it was not until he fled to France that he applied himself with diligence to study. Returning at length to Sempringham, he won proper recognition in his father's house, and full of the zeal for souls, he set up a school for the children of the neighbourhood. A curious dream led him into retreat, and finally he founded the Order which, till the Dissolution, bore his name. How the Gilbertines grew and how they declined must be read in Miss Graham's narrative, which embodies much painstaking original research. From the illustrations of the remnants of Gilbertine houses we are permitted to give one of the cloisters at "the Biggin" Hitchin, as it appeared last year.

The author of "Bird Watching" deserves congratulation on having produced a book which is the model of what the field naturalist's book ought to be. The naturalist sportsman has done much for science; but Mr. Edmund Selous belongs to the school of which Mr. Hudson and the Messrs. Kearton, the latter through their photographic work, are perhaps the best known. It is well that students of this school should increase: victims of the gun can teach us little more of the birds of our country, but patient use of the binoculars shows how much more we may learn. Infinitely painstaking and careful, Mr. Selous has studied the daily life of birds on beach, moor, and cliff, in copse, meadow, and stackyard, at all hours of the day and all seasons of the year; and while the record of his observations has peculiar interest for the light

THE MONO-RAIL: ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

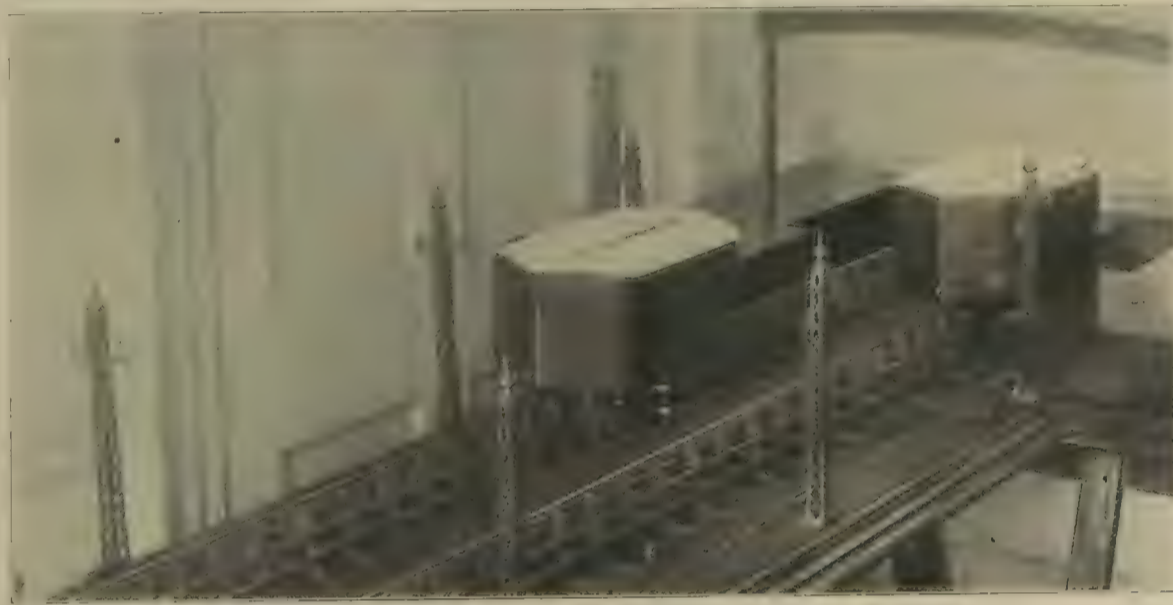


CROSS-SECTION OF COLLETT'S SYSTEM.



COLLETT'S SYSTEM OF ELEVATED RAILWAYS, 1880.

When the Bill authorising mono-rails becomes law we may look forward to a journey from London to Brighton within the half-hour. Experiments with this form of locomotion date back to 1880, in which year a Mr. Collett, of Cardiff, designed 'an overhead railway which he thought would be useful in war time. Of this system we give a self-explanatory diagram. For the last eighteen months another system, in a very perfect form, has been in operation at Barmen. This is known as the Wupper Valley Railway. In May of this present year the Loschwitz Suspended Railway was opened

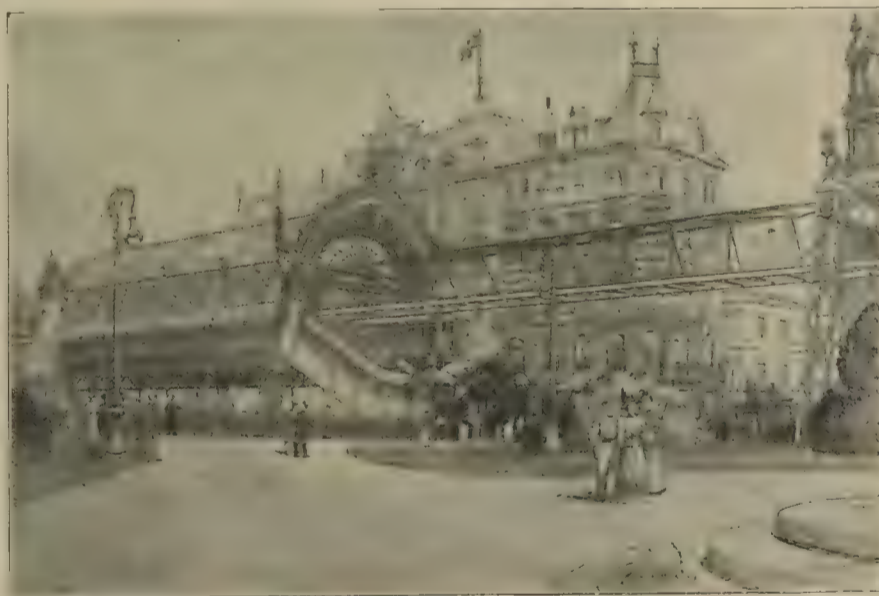


MODEL OF THE PROPOSED LIVERPOOL TO MANCHESTER MONO-RAIL.

near Dresden. The line is about 1000 ft. in length. The mono-rail proper should rather be called the penta-rail, as the car runs above a single principal rail, being steadied and supported by four others, two at each side. This is the method by which the highest speeds have been attained. On the Brussels experimental line, the car has attained the speed of ninety miles an hour, and great things may be hoped for the Liverpool and Manchester mono-rail when it has received legislative sanction. Its method of working is very similar to that of the Brussels line, as is obvious from the model.



THE EXPERIMENTAL MONO-RAIL AT BRUSSELS.



A STATION ON THE WUPPER VALLEY RAILWAY, SHOWING APPROACH.



THE WUPPER VALLEY RAILWAY: CARS PASSING OVER THE RIVER AT BARMEN.



THE LOSCHWITZ SUSPENDED RAILWAY, NEAR DRESDEN.

ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

The Associations Bill, which is likely to interest many French men and women, who as a rule, hold strenuously aloof from politics, is by now an accomplished fact. It has passed the Senate, and has been finally ratified by the Lower Chamber; but, inasmuch as some time must necessarily elapse before its working results will become apparent, the promulgation of the measure has in no way retarded the annual exodus from the capital of that section of society which styles itself, or is styled, "le tout Paris." Roughly speaking, the new law assimilates the religious congregations to limited liability companies. The formalities to be observed previous to the former's establishment will be the registration of the name of every one of their members, their nationality, social status, etc. The congregations must also state the purport of their institution, their financial resources and property; and the authority to establish themselves will be in the last instance subject to the Bishop of the diocese in which they take up their quarters. It is on that point the greatest friction will occur. Hitherto the congregations have not only been virtually independent of the diocesan, but have set them more or less at defiance; and inasmuch as the majority of the former wish to live at peace with the powers that be, and the others are suspected of pursuing the very opposite policy, it requires no prophet to predict complications. Paris society—by which I mean the fashionable section thereof—never feels particularly inclined to meet trouble half-way, and at this season of the year the normal disinclination to that effect becomes stronger than ever, and in consequence, its members have temporarily shaken the dust of the capital off their feet without troubling about the affair.

There was only one other thing that might possibly have retained them within the fortifications—namely, the proposed Income-Tax Bill; for this would have affected their individual purses. The Bill has been shelved—it is not easy to say for how long, but evidently for a sufficient length to give them an opportunity for sniffing the salt breezes, and to enjoy, after their own mode, the delights of the country and the foreign thermal resorts. The results of the great motor-car race to Berlin are known, and inasmuch as both the victors and the vanquished supped full with ovations at the goal, and as, furthermore, they will probably return to the starting-point one by one, and not in procession, there was no prospect of sensational entertainment. Hence, the last incentive to remain in Paris having vanished, Paris is virtually bereft of the decorative and chronically festive section of her inhabitants.

The latter part of the foregoing sentence is not a figure of speech, but conveys a sober fact. There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when, in spite of the annual flitting, the general fashion of which began during the final decade of the Second Empire, there were a few inveterate *boulevardiers* left. They were not at all ashamed of the epithet flung at them by Louis Veuillot in his "Odeurs de Paris." On the contrary, they were as proud of it as the Dutch contemporaries of William the Silent were of the word "beggars," flung at them by the supercilious nobles composing the suite of Alva. I myself have known three or four of these *boulevardiers* who only liked and only understood that segment of Paris stretching from the Church of the Madeleine to the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, who had constituted for themselves an infinitely small town in the midst of a huge city, and who were more interested in its gossip, its legends, its jealousies, and its canards than in the most important affairs of the whole of the civilised world. They were the disciples of that staunch Parisian who had sworn never to sleep without the fortifications. Even when the cholera raged its fiercest he kept his word. Every morning he looked at the papers for the quarter where the epidemic made the smallest number of victims, and to that part he transferred himself for the night. One day he was induced to go and dine with a friend at Versailles. He missed the last up train, and accepted the bed offered him by his host. In the morning he was found dead—not of the cholera, but of the want of the microbe-impregnated air.

Auber, the composer, who used to tell the tale, vowed that such a thing would not happen to him if he could help it. He kept his word, and for at least sixty-five years was never absent from the capital for more than half-a-dozen hours at a time. Aubrey, the journalist, Gustave Claudin, the chroniqueur, Nestor Roqueplan, author and impresario, were not quite so staunch to the asphalt of the Boulevards; but they rarely deserted it for more than a couple of days, and then only for urgent reasons. When they felt the desire to see Eastern sites or Spanish sierras, they watched the theatrical advertisements and selected the play the scenery of which was most calculated to remind them of those regions. They averred that the craving for constant movement or travel was a modern disease, and they thanked their stars for having remained impervious to the ailment. Others like Albert Wolf, Villemessant, Aurélien Scholl—one of the few survivors of the brilliant group of writers of the generation which is fast disappearing—only left the capital for an ultra-fashionable autumn resort like Ems or Wiesbaden; and lest the place they graced with their presence should, notwithstanding its attractions, leave aught to desire in the way of resemblance to the capital they had reluctantly left, they edited a paper, *L'Étè à Ems*, which was simply a German reproduction of the literary part of *Le Figaro*. The first numbers of the paper were, if my memory does not play me false, published in 1865. It continued till the year before the war, and there is at Ems a bookseller who has a complete collection of it, or, at any rate, had, for it was rare and valuable, and he may have sold it. The successors of those inveterate *boulevardiers* have vanished, and that is why I said that Paris is empty. To some folk—myself included—empty Paris is in many respects more delightful than "fashionably filled" Paris.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

HENRY WHITTEN.—Thanks for further contribution.

J. BRYDEN (Wimbledon).—A dual arises if Black play 1. Kt to Q 6th, and that is the only one in the whole of the variations.

ARTHUR S. WARD (Fulham).—There is no way but by constant effort. You are quite right to be dissatisfied with your present production.

E. J. WINTER WOOD.—Your problem appears in our next Number.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2078 received from Richard Burke (Toldeniya, Ceylon); of No. 2079 from Walter St. Clair Lord (Santa Barbara, California); of No. 2081 from J. Muxworthy; of No. 2082 from Frank Clarke (Bingham), Shadforth, Edward J. Sharp, J. Bailey (Newark), J. Bryden (Wimbledon), and W. A. Lillico (Edinburgh); of No. 2083 from Dr. Goldsmith, A. G. Bagot (Dublin), D. B. R. (Olan), T. Colledge Halliburton (Jedburgh), F. B. (Worthing), C. H. Allen (Hampstead), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), W. von Beverhond, Clement C. Danby, J. Muxworthy (Hook), M. A. Eyre (Folkestone), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), and F. J. Candy (Tunbridge Wells).

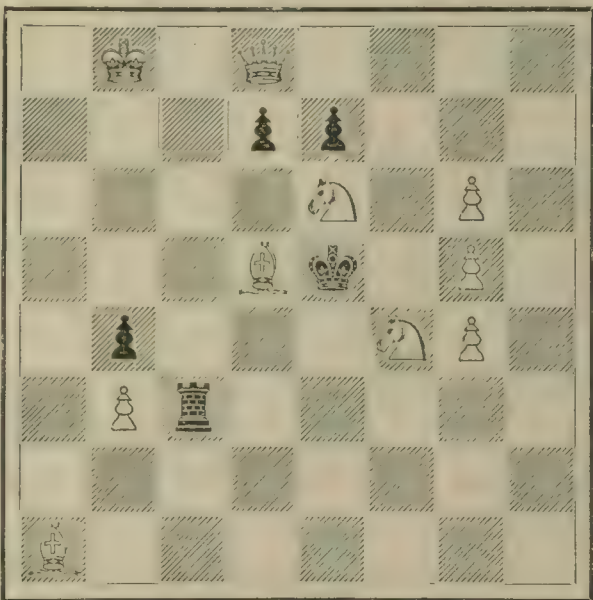
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2084 received from J. Bryden (Wimbledon), Henry A. Donovan (Liswell), Shadforth, F. J. Candy (Tunbridge Wells), H. Le Jeune, Martin F. J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), R. Worters (Canterbury), W. H. Bohn (Worthing), F. J. S. (Hampstead), C. E. Perugini, Edith Winter (Croydon), F. H. Marsh (Bridport), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Charles Burnett, Edith Corser (Reigate), F. W. Johnson (Brighton), W. A. Lillico (Edinburgh), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), T. Roberts, F. W. Moore (Brighton), H. S. Brandreth (Copenhagen), W. A. Barnard (Uppingham), F. Dalby, Frank Shrubsole (Faversham), A. J. J. (Tulse Hill), E. J. Winter Wood, Frank Clarke (Bingham), Rev. A. Mays (Bedford), and J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2083.—By MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 2nd. Any move.
2. Q or Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 2084.—By W. A. CLARK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played between MESSRS. A. NORLIN (Stockholm) and S. A. TUTE (Christiania).
(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	This move seems to be the crucial point in the defence. There are various threats by Black after P takes B P.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. P to R 5th	B takes P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	Very clever, and the only resource. If 19. Q takes B (ch), Kt takes Q; 20. P takes Q, B takes P (ch), and Black has apparently a fair game. After this White seems to go to the bad, but the ending is so full of complications that much study is required in order to discover better lines of play, if there are any.	
4. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	19. Kt takes B	Q to B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt takes Kt	P to Q 7th
6. P to K 5th		21. K to B sq	R takes B
The complications of the Max Lange attack are pretty well known. They may be avoided largely by Black playing 5. B takes P, 6. Kt takes B, Kt takes Kt, etc.		22. Q to B 3rd	P takes R (Q, ch)
7. P takes Kt	P to Q 4th	23. R takes Q	Q takes Q
8. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd	24. Kt takes Q	R to B 4th
9. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Q 4th	25. K to K 2nd	R to K sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 4th	26. Kt to Q 2nd	K R to K 4th
11. Q to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 3rd	27. P to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th
12. P takes P	R to K Kt sq		Black wins.
13. P to K Kt 4th	R to Kt 3rd		
14. Kt takes R P	Castles Q R		
15. K Kt to B 6th	R takes P		
16. B to Kt 5th	P to Q 6th		
17. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 4th		

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played between Judge LABATT and Mr. J. McCONNELL.
(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. McC.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. McC.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	Black might well have played K to R sq, and begun an attack with his King's side Pawns. The retreat seems weak.	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. K to R sq	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	22. P takes P	P takes P
5. Kt to K B 3rd		23. P to K 4th	Kt to B 3rd
The capture of the Queen's Pawn here by White is wholly unsound.		24. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
6. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	The Knight should have been played either to K 5th or Kt 5th. It will be seen how gradually and surely White now gains the advantage.	
7. B to Q 3rd	Castles	25. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to K sq
8. B takes P	P takes P	26. Q to R 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
9. B to R 4th	P to K R 3rd	27. Q to Q 3rd	R to B 2nd
10. B takes B	Kt to Q 4th	28. R to B 2nd	Q R to K B sq
11. Castles	Kt takes B	29. Q R to K B sq	B to R 2nd
12. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Kt 3rd	30. Kt to R 5th	B to Kt 3rd
13. Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 4th	31. Kt to Kt 3rd	R to R 2nd
With a view to an important move—namely, P to K 4th. The Knight now prevents the reply Kt to B 5th.		32. Kt to K 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
14. Q R to B sq	P to Q B 3rd	33. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to K R sq
15. B to B 2nd	Kt to K B 4th	34. P takes P	B takes P
16. B to Kt sq	Kt to R 5th	35. B takes B	P takes B
17. Kt takes Kt		36. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
We think that on general principles Kt to K 5th is superior to bringing the Queen over to the King's side.		37. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
18. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes Kt	38. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
19. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	39. P to K 6th	R to K 2nd
	Q R to Q sq		

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from Abroad, be Marked on the Back with the name of the Sender, as well as with the Title of the Subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

The announcement made in the public journals that an interesting case of disputed identity connected with a charge of murder was lately investigated at Colchester, revives a subject of extreme interest not only to the public, but equally to the medical man and the law. Questions of personal identity have always possessed a fascination for the novelist, as well as for the chronicler of causes of a legal kind. Certainly, if we are to judge by the records of jurisprudence of the difficulties which often attend the establishment of the identity of the living, and of the dead still more, the settlement of the "who's who" point is apt to be one of a highly complex nature. Miss Braddon in "Henry Dunbar" uses the identity question as the pivot of the story. James Payn wrote a novel which had for its burden the same idea; and the fertile brains of other romancers have utilised the likeness of one being to another as the crux of the situations they depict.

But in real life, as I have said, there is as much that is startling to be found when questions of identity have to be threshed out in our courts of law. Seemingly easy and simple conditions of settling the personality of an individual are often supplanted by difficulties arising on the one hand from likeness to somebody else, and on the other from the varying testimony of witnesses. The feature which appeals to one person is missed by another, and so the conflict of evidence continues. The Tichborne case offers an apt illustration of this fact. Omitting the evidence of those whose interests were bound up with the Claimant's case, there remains a certain amount of testimony, honest enough in its nature, which asserted its belief that he was Roger Tichborne. The classic case of Lesurques and Dubosc, dramatised in the "Lyons Mail," is another illustration, which had a ghastly ending, of the tricks which the irony of fate may play with coincidences.

There was a case tried not very long ago in London, where a man was charged with bigamy. He married a Brighton lady under a certain name, say A, and it was alleged he was really B, a married Londoner. The case hinged round the question of identity, of course, and though the jury disagreed, if I mistake not, at the first trial, the evidence that A and B were one and the same man satisfied a second jury, who duly convicted him. In such cases, of course, it is the facts of residence, travel, appearance at a given time at a given spot, and so forth, which make or mar the case of the accused—seeing that nobody has yet been able to emulate the dexterity of Sir Boyle Roche's famous bird. More lucky than the bigamist was one said to be a man called Stuart, who was charged at the Old Bailey in 1834 with being an escaped convict. His identity with Stuart was sworn to by the gaol governor and the guard of the convict-hulk. But Stuart said his name was Stipler, and denied that he was the missing prisoner. It was mentioned in evidence that Stuart had a wen on his left hand. This wen, therefore, must have still been present, or the scar left by an operation which removed it. Happily, Mr. Carpué, a famous surgeon, was in court. He heard the evidence regarding the wen, and gave his testimony that the presence of either the wen or the scar would settle the matter. The prisoner showed neither, and was duly acquitted.

In the case of the dead, identity is harder to establish than in the living. Death often alters the aspect so deeply that ordinary evidence is apt to fail in settling the disputed point. Many a dead man has been identified even by a wife as a certain individual, while a few days later the supposed dead person has walked into his house. Where science steps in to solve problems of identity is in cases where possibly only fragmentary portions of a body have been found, and where a body has to be "reconstituted," as they say in France, when the scene and details of a crime are reproduced for the particular benefit of the accused person. In the Wainwright case, science was able to declare the identity of Harriet Lane, the victim, in this way.

The Waterloo Bridge murder of 1857 is another celebrated example of the reconstitution of the individual. Here, from the mutilated remains—found in a carpet-bag on one of the piers of the bridge—the experts were able to show that the victim was a man of between thirty and forty years of age, about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, of dark complexion, and killed by a stab between the third and fourth ribs on the left side. The fate of Count Fosco in "The Woman in White" was believed by many to represent the end of the Waterloo Bridge victim.

Sometimes things are complicated through purely accidental circumstances. Here is a case in point. On Aug. 19, 1831, an old woman, Caroline Walsh by name, from Kilkenny, went to stay with one Elizabeth Ross and her husband in Goodman's Fields, London. After that evening all trace of Walsh disappeared. Mrs. Ross was arrested and charged with her murder. But the defence alleged that a Caroline Walsh, also an Irish-woman, who had been conveyed on Aug. 20 to the London Hospital, where she died a few days later, was the missing woman. Caroline Walsh had a basket containing the tapes and other articles she sold; but so had Caroline Walsh. So far, the identity appeared to favour the defence; but closer scrutiny showed the flaws in the plea. Caroline Walsh was a clean, tidy woman, aged eighty-four, with grey hair, and with perfect front teeth. Caroline Walsh was a dirty, emaciated woman, aged sixty, and all her front teeth had disappeared. Again, while Walsh came from Kilkenny, it was discovered that Walsh was a native of Waterford. The defence broke down, especially as evidence was forthcoming that Walsh had been murdered and her body sold for anatomical purposes. Ross paid the penalty of her crime.



THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE DISPLAY IN BATTERSEA PARK, JULY 6.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

THE BUILDING OF THE LARGEST STEEL SUSPENSION-BRIDGE IN THE WORLD
ACROSS THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.



GROUP OF WORKMEN ON THE NEW-YORK TOWER, 335 FEET
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OF THE HUGE SUSPENSION-CABLES.



WORKMEN STIFFENING THE WIRES SUPPORTING THE FOOT-BRIDGES
ON THE NEW YORK SIDE.



THE FOOT-BRIDGES FROM ABOVE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE
BROOKLYN SHORE.

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85, NEW BOND STREET, W.; 143, REGENT STREET, W.; 43, BURLINGTON ARCADE, W.
(OPPOSITE MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S). (FACING LIBERTY'S, CHESHAM HOUSE). (BURLINGTON GARDENS END).

LADIES' PAGE.

Most of us have been busily bargain-hunting during the past two or three weeks, and now some of us are flushed with triumphant satisfaction and some of us are rather ruefully contemplating what conscience tells us is a pack of rubbish. Certainly, to shop well at the sales demands both natural and cultivated good judgment. The observing faculties that teach us how to recognise a good article almost without our own consciousness, need to be reinforced by a reasonable amount of study of the styles and tendencies of the day. Thus equipped, the bargain-hunter will not buy goods that are either dear even at their sale price, or so out-of-date that they would hardly be worth house-room as a gift. Besides this, one really needs a

to the other; the variety may be employed by alternating black lace and white lace medallions on one dress. Goodwood will be very quiet this year, but some handsome dresses are prepared for it, and it is on these that the two sorts of lace are seen employed. A beautiful costume for a well-known Duchess, no longer young, is in black faille over white satin, with a deep band of black lace round the skirt near the knees, set with medallions in écu lace, the design a little Watteau scene—lady in sacque, polished Monsieur making his best bow, and fountain in the background, all complete. The bodice is almost exclusively of lace, which makes it cool and light, and the lace medallions are arranged very cleverly, one on the back and two on each side of the front of the bolero, full puffings of lace forming a vest. A beautiful Goodwood gown is in pale grey satin-faced foulard, with a design in a darker grey cloth stitched on all over it, and narrow lace insertions meandering in and out here and there to lighten the effect. The bodice is similarly treated, with a chemisette of white mousseline-de-soie, and a vest turned back from it in turquoise satin.

This dress is to cost forty pounds, which was explained, when I ventured a hint of mild surprise at such a price for a foulard, by the statement that an entire gown had had to be made in the cloth as well as in the foulard; the cloth was laid over the silken fabric, the design was marked on it, and it was cut away in the design after it had been stitched on everywhere; and then the lace had to be added, and the foulard cut away beneath that again! The labour, of course, gave the value. Another of these smart Goodwood gowns is composed of alternate lines of lace insertion in an écu tint and dove-coloured ribbon, over a grey silk foundation, with big black lace medallions laid on at intervals all round the skirt, and forming the bolero almost entirely. Muslins, both the supremely elegant mousseline-de-soie and the more ordinary flowered varieties, are to be worn much at the coming events of the summer, garden-parties, and outdoor functions generally.

Our Illustrations show little capes of the lightest order in lace and chiffon. The hats are of lace, trimmed with plumes in one case and roses in the other.

What perennial popularity is enjoyed by the sailor-bodice for seaside and boating dress! With good cause, as there is no more practical and comfortable style for such occasions. Flannel is an excellent material for the familiar loose blouse with its deep collar to be carried out in; but a "sailor" make in thin cotton or a substantial serge looks equally well. It is desirable for the athletic maidens who love to punt or cycle or play

tennis in the hottest of the dog-days to adopt a fine woollen material, for the danger of getting overheated is great if wool be not worn to obviate the risk of cooling too rapidly. In the matter of games for the garden, I may mention there is a new departure of interest. Who has not heard of "Ping-Pong," the latest craze in games for indoors? Messrs. Hamley, of 64, Regent Street, 512, Oxford Street, and 86, High Holborn, have made it yet more successful as a garden game; and hostesses in search of something to amuse their guests at forthcoming garden-parties should at once see about getting a supply of "Garden Ping-Pong." It can be played with the board set on an ordinary table lifted out on to the lawn; but a portable and useful folding table can be had specially made for the game. Our Illustration shows the game in progress, several sets proceeding at one time on an ordinary-sized lawn without difficulty. Messrs.

Hamley supply also back-stop nets to prevent the balls flying too far, the balls themselves for garden play being made a little heavier than those for the house, and covered with coloured flannel, making them like miniature billiard-balls. Every requisite—balls, racquets, tables, as well as books and the rules of the game—can be had from Messrs. Hamley, and it is clear already that "Garden Ping-Pong" will be the game of the garden-party season.

In the hot weather that has visited us cold dishes will be found to be frequently more popular than the most daintily cooked hot ones. The virtues of savoury jelly may be borne in mind, for thereby half-a-dozen of the simplest but most acceptable dishes can be easily prepared. Prawns in aspic are universally admired as a luncheon dish, but shrimps are more easily procured,



CAPE IN CHANTILLY LACE AND CHIFFON.

certain degree of prophetic intuition, if one is never to make a serious blunder. For instance, who can tell us whether next season cretonne *découpée* will have a tremendous success here, or whether it will have passed into the limbo of forgetfulness? In Paris, eager for novelty and glutted with the cretonne flowers that were seen as trimmings on every possible garment this year, it may be taken as certain that there will be no more of this decoration next year on really good gowns. But in London, it so often happens that we adopt Paris fashions when they are just a year old: our exclusive dressers, our leading *élégantes*, have the novelties coeval with their Parisian vogue; but the average well-dressed woman comes in the succeeding season. Now, will it be so with cretonne trimming?

Personally, I shall not buy anything to put aside that is trimmed with cretonne; but I shall cheerfully invest in material in which lace *à jour* is set in the midst of tucks, and in diaphanous and decorated fabrics, such as embroidered chiffon, silk net, and mousseline-de-soie, because these fashions have been so charming that I feel sure that their vogue is not over with this one season. Also, lace will be worth buying—real lace, of course, is always so; but the good imitations are just now worth acquiring too. Foulards have had such an excess of popular favour that I would not buy any more of this material unless it was really very cheap and good. We are sure, too, of a reaction in favour of bright colour after our long seclusion in the shades of mourning; so the heliotrope, the grey, and the black materials should be acquired only at real bargain prices.

One of the features of the good gowns of the late season is the use of lace of different tints together. Medallions of écu lace are set on a band of white lace, or black lace medallions are encrusted on écu lace, or black lace is used as a foundation, set with painted lace medallions; these are among the variations of this idea, and very effective they look. Nor is the one lace always appliqué



SUMMER MANTLE IN SPOTTED NET AND LACE.

and are almost equally good. Eggs, again, can be most variously treated for jellifying with savoury aspic, and are good in all ways of preparation. For example, if hard-boiled, cut in halves, and the yolk rubbed up with a little stock heavily flavoured with curry-powder and then returned to the halves of the whites, and the whole set to be surrounded by jelly nicely flavoured with chilli vinegar and spices boiled in and strained from the stock out of which the jelly is made, they will be generally liked. Chicken in aspic may consist of the small fragments that would otherwise be wasted after the roast bird has been served at dinner. Or the same small pieces will work in with salad and mayonnaise dressing very acceptably. Some vegetarians make good salad out of a variety of cold cooked vegetables, such as green peas, French beans, chopped new potatoes, cauliflower sprigs, etc., including thin strips of beetroot, with a mayonnaise dressing, and serve it with a cold grilled mushroom for each guest in place of meat; or the same salad is very good to accompany thin lamb cutlets, cold and embedded in aspic.

A novel and handsome "New Century" catalogue has just been issued by Messrs. J. W. Benson, Limited, the well-known watchmakers and jewellers, of Ludgate Hill, who are doing their utmost to encourage British workmanship. By adopting the *Times* system of purchase by instalments, Messrs. Benson are placing their manufactures within the reach of people who are not large capitalists.

Messrs. Hedges and Butler, who were the wine merchants to Queen Victoria, have had the honour of being appointed, by special Royal Warrant, Wine Merchants to his Majesty the King of England. A similar honour has been done by the King to Messrs. Parkins and Gotto, the well-known stationers, of 54 to 62, Oxford Street. The Patent Borax Company, of Birmingham, have also received one of these much-coveted royal appointments. FILOMENA.



"PING-PONG" ON THE LAWN.

GILLOW'S GALLERIES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF A BUSINESS TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The name of Gillow, in connection with the manufacture of high-class furniture, is of quite historic importance. This well-known firm, which has its principal galleries in Oxford Street, in addition to extensive cabinet works and

of an adjacent site, and adapting the additional accommodation to the requirements of a more extended trade. The façade has been vastly improved by putting in new and spacious windows, far better suited than the old ones for the display of high-class works of art. The noble inner hall has been turned into a magnificent *foyer*, from which the grand old staircase rises to the upper galleries and show-rooms. No one who has not visited this establishment can form any idea of its extent, of the

IMMENSE SUPERFICIAL AREA

which its different floors cover, of the wealth of beautiful material which is on view, or of the educational and technical value of the departments for the display of different styles of furniture. The somewhat plain and severe ground-floor exterior which existed until quite recently gave no indication whatever of the beautiful interior, or of the vast and interesting collection stored therein. It would be almost an impossible task to

attempt to convey in a newspaper article any adequate idea of the treasures which Gillow's have on view, illustrating the historical periods of English and Continental art.

THE CONTENTS OF THE GALLERIES.

There are galleries devoted to magnificent reproductions of the Italian Renaissance style, in which rich and sumptuous carving is a special feature; others to inlaid work of the most beautiful craftsmanship and design; others to brilliant examples of satinwood furniture; and others, again, to models after Chippendale, Sheraton, and other well-known eighteenth-century designers.

It is no exaggeration to say that no other house in the world can compete with Gillow's in the splendour of its Galleries, which, from the point of view of popular interest, are as attractive as the great decorative collections such as that of Sir Richard Wallace.

A special interest has been given to the show-rooms by the addition of the principal exhibits, in the shape of the Royal Pavilion and private fitted rooms, which were shown by Waring and Gillow, Limited, at the Paris Exhibition, and which won for the combined firms the distinguished honour of

TWO GRANDS PRIX and seven gold medals. Although a great many English people visited the Exhibition, and were charmed with Waring and Gillow's delightful

display of decorative originality, yet it must be admitted that vast numbers of Londoners missed that chance of seeing an exhibit which has reflected unprecedented credit upon British industrial art. They can, however, now repair the omission. Most of the rooms, including the interesting Jacobean oak-panelled dining-room, the quaint nursery in the "moderne art" style, the yacht bed-room, the magnificent long Elizabethan Gallery with its noble chimney-piece, and the fine Jacobean Drawing-room from the Pavilion, have been refitted in Oxford

Street. The mention of the corporation of Waring and Gillow reminds us of the amalgamation which took place a few years ago of these celebrated firms: the one with a long and illustrious lineage calling up many historic memories and manufacturing triumphs; and the other of more recent growth, but full of the business energy and dominating force which underlie the building-up of colossal commercial enterprises.

A GREAT POLICY WITH GREAT RESULTS.

This amalgamation was effected by Waring's solely to bring about economy in administration and manufacture; and it was believed that under the stimulus of fresh and youthful energy Gillow's magnificent capacities for dealing with the highest class of decorative work would be largely enhanced. This result has been attained and the lustre of the firm increased, while it still retains its individuality and unequalled repute for everything that is worthy and good in decorative work. It is important to bear this in mind, for it is the keynote of the amalgamation policy. Gillow's, except for administrative purposes, still "plays off its own bat," maintains its ancient fame, cherishes its



A GEORGIAN MANSION, BUILT BY GILLOW'S.

show-rooms at Lancaster, has been more or less in evidence for nearly a couple of centuries, and for the last hundred and forty years has been the leading firm of its kind. Founded in the early part of the eighteenth century in Lancaster, it rapidly developed from small beginnings into a large export house, doing a regular and important trade in furniture with the West Indies, and receiving sugar and rum in exchange. Owing to the increasing fame of the Lancaster Gillows, a London branch was established soon after the middle of the eighteenth century, and from that time to this it has held the very foremost position for the design and construction of the best quality of cabinet work and for the decorative treatment of houses. Gillow's may be said, without any exaggeration, to be

ONE OF THE OLDEST BUSINESS HOUSES in the world. It has flourished during the rule of nine English sovereigns, two of whom enjoyed



VESTIBULE IN THE ROYAL PAVILION, PARIS, DECORATED BY GILLOW'S.

phenomenally long reigns; and yet to-day, at the commencement of the twentieth century, it is more vigorous and full of vitality than at any previous period of its long and distinguished career.

This fact is evidenced in the considerable enlargement of the Oxford Street premises which has recently taken place, and in the brilliantly successful opening last Tuesday of the additional Galleries thus provided. These important alterations included the taking-in



FITTED BED-ROOM IN GILLOW'S GALLERIES.

traditionary ideals, and brings to every client's interests the same thoughtfulness and originality and constant variety of treatment which have made its worldwide reputation in the past.

THE SECRET OF PERPETUAL YOUTH.

In a little brochure which has been published by the firm for distribution among its clients, there is a very interesting history of its career, interspersed with a number of anecdotes relating to its founders and their successors. If this little book insists on anything, it insists upon the undiminished vigour of Gillow's business. "After all these years," we are told, "Gillow's seem to have discovered the secret of continually renewing their youth." This probably is due almost entirely to two circumstances or conditions. First, Gillow's have been extremely fortunate in the men who have had the control of their operations; and secondly, they have invariably adapted themselves to the ruling fashion and requirements of the day in furniture.

FINE DESIGN AND SOUND CONSTRUCTION.

They were thus, at a comparatively early period, enabled to avail themselves of the designs of the very best furniture-designers of the eighteenth century; and the old books of the firm, some tons of which are still in existence, dating back as far as the year 1733 (the earlier ones are believed to have been lost in the Jacobite rebellion), are full of drawings of pieces of furniture which are still eagerly sought after by connoisseurs, and which are practically identical in design with a great deal of the most interesting reproduced work of the present day. It is a remarkable fact that the great name which the firm gained in those early days has never been sacrificed by any departure from the principles of sound construction upon which its reputation was built.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Rev. J. E. Watts Ditchfield, Vicar of St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green, is one of the most energetic of the younger East-End clergy. He is very popular as a preacher to artisans. He has held his present benefice for four years, and during that time has expended a sum of nearly £30,000 on buildings and renovations. He was much encouraged by the anonymous gift of £18,000 from a lady. The Bishop of London, at the recent opening of the new buildings, warmly congratulated the Vicar on the admirable work he had accomplished.

Plymouth Churchmen have been hoping that Prebendary Webb-Peploe might be persuaded to exchange his present living of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, for their church of St. Andrew. Prebendary Webb-Peploe has written, however, that he does not care to leave his London pulpit, even for so important a sphere as St. Andrew's.

Many of those who attended the service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the morning of the fourth Sunday after Trinity were disappointed at not getting a good view of the V.C. preacher. The Rev. J. W. Adams, instead of being conducted up the aisle by a vergier, and delivering his sermon from the front of the chancel, entered almost unnoticed by a side door, preached from the low desk close by, and afterwards disappeared as quietly as he had come. In appearance the clerical hero is tall, bronzed, and soldier-like, and he wore his medals pinned on his breast over his vestments.

Now that the bicentenary celebrations of the S.P.G. have come to an end, the Church papers are expressing disappointment at the small amount of money which has been raised. It is understood that only £50,000 has been



NEW SMOKING-LOUNGE OF THE SLIEVE DONARD HOTEL.

The new smoking-lounge in the Slieve Donard Hotel has now been opened for the use of visitors. The room, furnished by Maple and Co., is a lofty and well-ventilated apartment, the outlook from which commands views of Dundrum Bay and of the Mourne Mountains. The smoking-room will certainly be appreciated by the many visitors who now patronise the establishment. A string orchestra band has been engaged from London, to play in the pretty hotel situated at the foot of the Mourne Mountains.

collected, instead of the £250,000 which was hoped for. The *Church Times* complains of the antiquated methods of the Society, and especially of the custom of choosing the afternoon for the most important gatherings. The leisured classes, says the *Church Times*, may find it easy enough to attend meetings in the afternoon, but the vast majority of people have work to do that cannot be laid aside even for religious purposes.

Bishop Montgomery of Tasmania, who has been offered the secretaryship of the S.P.G. in succession to

Prebendary Tucker, is a son-in-law of Dean Farrar, and was formerly Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington. While in London, he was a zealous supporter of foreign missions, and after his settlement in Tasmania he was accustomed to say that he would live and die a colonist. His reply to the offer of the secretaryship is not expected till the end of July.

Dr. Cobb, of St. Ethelburga's, does not agree with the late Mr. Haweis in encouraging an interest in spiritualism. In a recent sermon he warned his congregation to beware of meddling with occult phenomena. Unless a man has an intensely strong faith, built on realised experience, unless his head is clear, and his will strong, Dr. Cobb thinks he will be wise to leave to others the investigation of the weird. Those who forsake Christianity for spiritualism are playing with fire, which may burn the unwary to death or madness.

Archdeacon Sinclair will be the Sunday afternoon preacher at St. Paul's Cathedral until Aug. 1, when Canon Newbolt will succeed him. V.

The International Sleeping-Car Company issues its programme of trains-de-luxe services, composed of sleeping and restaurant cars only, for the present season. Among these the Engadine express runs daily via Calais to Sargans, Ragatz, and Coire, in connection with the 11 a.m. train from Victoria and Charing Cross. The new Ostend-Swiss express runs daily via Ostend to Bâle and Lucerne in connection with the 10 a.m. train from Charing Cross and Victoria. The Carlsbad express runs daily to Nuremberg, Eger, and Carlsbad, via Ostend, in connection with the 10 a.m. train from Charing Cross and Victoria.

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MUSIC.

THE ROYAL OPERA.

The most novel production at the Opera during the last week was that of Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera "Messaline." It is two years since it was produced here, and it is matter of common knowledge that the work achieved a certain artistic success at Monte Carlo. On July 2 it had the inestimable assistance of Madame Calvé to play the title-rôle of the notorious Empress. For her impersonation alone, the opera would be well worth seeing, if not hearing. Madame Calvé looked superb in her rôle of seductive treachery. The conception of the character is less brutal and cruel than that of the historical Messaline, otherwise the representation must have been quite shameless; but with Madame Calvé's high artistic talents and wise restraint it was more gracious and less immoral than many operatic tragedies. As a series of beautiful scenes, the opera is a success, and Covent Garden has never availed itself more fully of adornments and elaborate settings. The chorus was remarkably good, and worked extremely hard; but the success of the evening began and ended with Madame Calvé, though she shared it graciously with Mr. Isidore de Lara.

On Wednesday, July 3, "Les Huguenots" was at last performed at Covent Garden. Signor de Marchi sang the part of Raoul in Italian, and his manly voice grappled with the technical difficulties Meyerbeer has strewn through the part; M. Plançon sang well and acted well as St. Bris, and Madame Suzanne Adams was clear and pure-voiced as Marguerite de Valois. Mlle. Bréval has not a sufficiently wide compass of

voice to justify her singing Valentine. M. Flon conducted very ably.

CONCERTS.

M. Paderewski gave his farewell concert on Tuesday afternoon, July 2; at the St. James's Hall, to an audience which overflowed the seating accommodation of the house. His programme included Beethoven's last sonata, the "Etudes Symphoniques" of Schumann, and several

selections from Chopin. He played in a perfect style, and received an overwhelming ovation. There is a reasonable prospect of his opera being given at Covent Garden next year.

Herr Kubelik gave an orchestral concert at the Queen's Hall on Friday evening. He may fairly claim the honours this season for virtuoso-playing, though the capricious public is beginning to declare it finds in his playing only brilliant fireworks. Any such critics would do well to hear him play Schubert's "Ave Maria." It is full of delicate sympathy and charm. On Friday evening, however, the honours of the programme fell to his incomparable execution—notably, in "Vieuxtemps' "Rondo."

A grand concert of harpists was given on Saturday, July 6, at the St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. John Thomas. Several of Mr. John Thomas's very interesting compositions were given. The solo "The Echoes of a Waterfall," played by Mr. John Thomas himself, was particularly engrossing, and a romance written for the violoncello and harp, played by the composer and M. Joseph Hollman, deserves special mention.

The memorial concert arranged by Miss Janotha took place at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon in the presence of a large

audience. Miss Janotha herself contributed to the programme both as composer and artist. As the former, she was represented by an "Ave Maria," delightfully sung by Master A. W. Whitehead; as the second, by a duet for two pianos, which she played with Mrs. George Cornwallis-West. Miss Marie Brema, Madame Blanche Marchesi, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Bispham sang, and Madame Sarah Bernhardt recited two short pieces. M. I. H.



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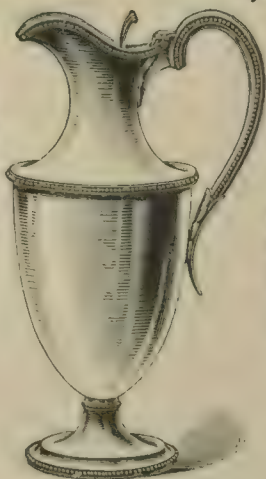
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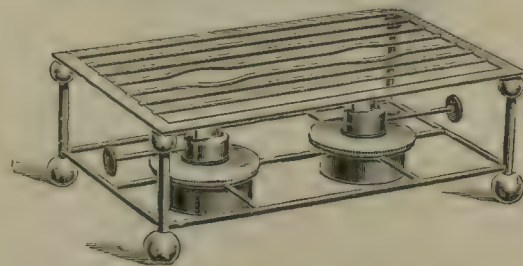
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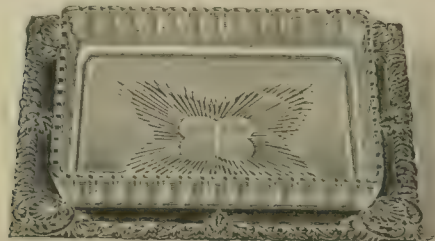
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Renfrew, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Sept. 16, 1899), with four codicils (dated Jan. 13, March 17 and 30, and Oct. 25, 1900), of John, Baron Inverclyde, of Castle Wemyss, Renfrew, who died on Feb. 12, granted to George Arbuthnot, second Baron Inverclyde, and the Hon. James Cleland Burns, the sons, Robert Gourley, David Wilson, and Timothy Warren, the executors nominate, was resealed in London on July 1, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland being £886,545 16s.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1900) of Mr. Ralph Heap, of 35A, St. James's Street, and 1, Brick Court, Temple, who died on May 10, was proved on June 29 by John Meadows Frost, George Comber, and William Alexander FitzGerald, the executors, the value of the estate being £246,477. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the children of his uncle Charles Heap; £1000 to the children of his aunt Mrs. Sarah Standring; £1000 to Wadham College for a scholarship or exhibition for proficiency in Oriental languages; £500 each to Edith Mary Frost, Edith Mary Comber, Arthur Patrick Brierley, Arthur Orford Kay, Hugh Kelsall Frost, and Richard Rankin Heap; and £200 each to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves to Mrs. Helen Forbes Kelsall, Mrs. Roberta Mabel FitzGerald, Mrs. Agnes Kelsall Henrietta Frost, and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Robinson.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1900) of Mr. John Kirby Hedges, J.P., of Wallingford Castle, Berks, head of the banking firm of Hedges, Wells, Morrell, and Co., who died on April 5, has been proved by Miss Sophia Maria Georgina Hedges, Miss Julia Cassandra Hedges, and Miss Ellen Jane Hedges, the daughters, and Thomas Edward Wells, the executors, the value of the estate being £168,327. The testator settles the Wallingford Castle estate on his daughters, for life, and on the death of the survivor of them for his nephew Francis Edward Hedges and his first and other sons. He gives £1000 each to his nephews and nieces Charles, Francis Edward, Thomas Toovey, Frances, Alice, Ada, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, and Mrs. Katherine Littlewood; £1000 to the children of his deceased nephew Henry; £500 to Thomas Edward Wells; and other legacies. On the death of the survivor of his daughters he bequeaths £3000, on trust, to apply the income for the keeping in repair the stained-glass windows, the reredos, and the monuments to members of his family in the Church of St. Mary-the-More, and in the purchase of clothing, blankets, coals, and provisions for the deserving poor of Wallingford and Clapcot; £15,000 between his said nephews and nieces, except Francis Edward; and £400 to Francis Edward, and £4000 to his children. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughters.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1899), with a codicil (dated May 6, 1901), of Mr. Charles Storr Kennedy, of 118, Piccadilly, and Fair View, Ulverston, who died on

May 8, was proved at the Lancaster District Registry on June 18 by Myles Burton Kennedy, the brother, and Stephen Hart Jackson, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £155,056. The testator gives and devises all his real estate in Lancashire, and his mansion house called Fair View, to his brother Bertie for life, with remainder to Nigel Kennedy for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to seniority in tail male. He bequeaths £500 each to the Rev. Paul Wyatt, Lieutenant-Colonel Croft Lyons, Robert Eden Dickson, and his aunt Mrs. McQueen; £1000 to Nigel Kennedy; certain jewels to Lady Tenterden; and £200 to John Lonsdale Brooksbank. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother Myles.

The will (dated March 9, 1893) of Mr. John Samuel Collmann, of 18, Sloane Gardens, Chelsea, who died on June 3, was proved on June 25 by Mrs. Letitia Louisa Collmann, the widow, Frederick Huth Jackson, and James Archibald Duncan, the executors, the value of the estate being £49,319. The testator gives £10,000 and his interest in the freehold premises, Stanley Lodge, Putney, and the leasehold house, 18, Sloane Gardens, with the furniture, etc., to his wife; and £100 each to his executors Mr. Jackson and Mr. Duncan. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then, upon further trusts, for his daughter Margaret and her children.

The will (dated May 31, 1897) of Miss Matilda Isaac, of 29, Porchester Square, who died on May 27, was

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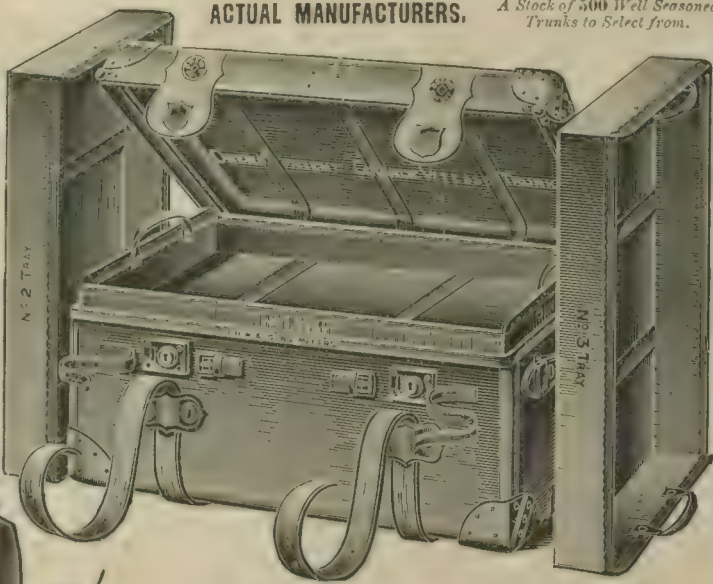
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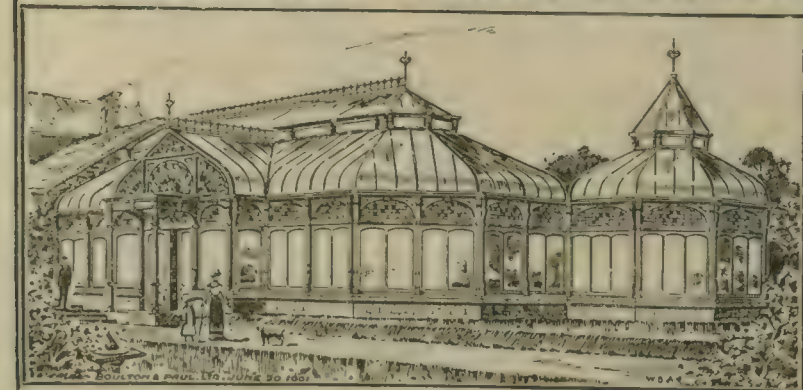
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proved on June 19 by Benjamin Isaac and Frederick Simeon Isaac, the brothers, the executors, the value of the estate being £25,988. The testatrix bequeaths £3000 and her household furniture to her sister, Annie Isaac; £1500 each to her brothers Benjamin, Frederick Simeon, and Leon Joseph; £2000 to her brother Alexander; £30 to the Royal Free Hospital (Gray's Inn Road); £10 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; £20 each to the Jews' Infant Schools (Whitechapel), the London Hospital, and the Fire Brigade Widows, Orphans, and General Benefit Club; and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves to her sister Annie and her brothers Benjamin and Frederick Simeon.

The will (dated July 26, 1900) of the Right Hon. Emily Mary, Countess of Craven, of 1, Great Cumberland Place, and Darrowfield, St. Albans, who died on May 21, was proved on July 2 by the Countess of Wilton and the Countess of Coventry, the daughters, and the Hon. Osbert William Craven, the son, the executors, the

value of the estate being £22,788. The testatrix gives £8000 to her grandson, the Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven; £2000 each to her grandchildren Lady Helen Emily Craven and the Hon. Charles Eric Craven; £100 each to the children of Lady Coventry; £100 each to her grandchildren George and William Riddell; and certain jewels to the Earl of Craven for life, and then to devolve as heirlooms with the title. Subject to specific gifts to her daughters Lady Cadogan, Lady Wilton, Lady Coventry, Lady Emily Georgiana Van de Weyer, and Lady Evelyn Mary Riddell, and to the Earl of Verulam, the Hon. Mrs. John Yorke, the Countess of Derby, Lady Amptill, Lady Lurgan, Lady Sophia Cadogan, and others, she leaves the residue of her property to her grandson Earl Craven.

The will and codicil (both dated June 6, 1862) of Admiral Sir John Edmond Commerell, V.C., G.C.B., of 54, Rutland Gate, who died on May 21, was proved on June 27 by Dame Matilda Maria Commerell, the widow, the value of the estate being £21,664 17s. The testator

leaves all his property, upon trust, for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his children, and in default of issue for his nieces Edith and Kate Bloomfield.

The Lord Mayor of London is to open formally and in full state on Monday the magnificent new buildings at St. John's Wood which now house the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, formerly situated in Great Ormond Street. Incurable children, or children whose cases require prolonged patience in treatment, are the most numerous clients of this far-famed Institution. Another event of no small interest to the hospital world deserves a chronicle. The National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic has been advertised of late in a manner not wholly agreeable to its friends. Matters of internal policy have been brought into acrimonious public discussion. The adoption, however, of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry at a general meeting of Governors the other day gives effect to the reforms advocated by the medical staff.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN THE WEST INDIES.

WITH the threatened extinction of the sugar cane industry in England's oldest colony it may be of interest to draw attention to another which has recently been developed to a remarkable extent. We refer to the cultivation of the lime fruit by the originators of those most delicious and wholesome beverages, Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial, Messrs. L. Rose & Co., Ltd., of London and Leith, and Dominica, W.I.

Messrs. Rose's plantations present during the crop time one of the rarest sights to be met with in the tropics. The beautiful dark green foliage is relieved by the thick clusters of the lovely pale yellow fruit, whilst the opening blossoms diffuse the most exquisite fragrance. The fine ripe limes are gathered in the early morning, and brought to the central factory in bullock-carts. Here they are quickly deprived of their juice, which is immediately run into large casks and is ready for its 4000 miles voyage to Rose's Lime Juice Refineries in London, where it is clarified and bottled in their well-known bottles, embossed with the lime fruit as trade mark.



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9	11	by 7	2	...	4 12 0	11	4	by 8	9	...	6 7 0	13	9	by 10	0	...	8 17 0
10	2	by 6	10	...	4 8 0	11	9	by 8	3	...	6 3 0	13	9	by 10	6	...	9 4 0
10	0	by 7	0	...	4 10 0	11	11	by 8	0	...	6 3 0	13	10	by 10	4	...	9 1 0
10	1	by 7	2	...	4 12 0	11	5	by 8	3	...	6 0 0	13	6	by 10	6	...	9 0 0
10	2	by 7	8	...	5 0 0	11	10	by 8	7	...	6 9 0	13	11	by 10	7	...	9 8 0
10	8	by 7	1	...	4 16 0	12	9	by 9	1	...	7 7 0	13	9	by 11	10	...	9 0 0
10	6	by 7	0	...	4 14 0	12	3	by 9	6	...	7 10 0	13	3	by 9	5	...	8 0 0
10	3	by 7	6	...	4 18 0	12	1	by 7	0	...	5 8 0	13	9	by 8	2	...	7 4 0
10	4	by 7	3	...	4 16 0	13	1	by 9	7	...	8 0 0	13	1	by 10	0	...	8 7 0
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9	0	by 6	9	...	1 10 1	9	0	by 6	9	...	2 2 10
10	6	by 9	0	...	2 5 11	11	0	by 9	0	...	3 7 5
12	0	by 11	3	...	3 6 6	13	0	by 11	3	...	4 13 11
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The discoveries made during Professor Flinders Petrie's recent exploration of the Royal Tombs at Abydos are now on exhibition at University College, and the antiquities will remain on view till July 27. Our illustrations are as follows: No. 1, an ivory carving of a dog, probably a pawn in a game, was found in the tomb of Zer, a monarch of the First Dynasty who flourished about 4500 B.C. No. 2 is a false fringe of curly hair and plaited locks, dating from about 4700 B.C. No. 3 is one of the four bracelets taken from the arm of the Queen of Zer-Ta, about 4700 B.C. It has a gold centre-piece copied from the

centre of a lotus-flower. On each side appear a group of turquoises and a large ball amethyst, the side parts being of plaited gold and hair. Each bead was designed for its intended place. The soldering of the gold is technically perfect. No. 4 is part of an ivory label of offerings to Zer from the commander of the Palace Zer-hor-ab; No. 5, an ivory cylinder jar bearing the name of Neithotep, the wife of Mena, of the First Dynasty. No. 6 represents fragments of fluted ivory columns from the tomb of Zer, of the First Dynasty. No. 7 shows parts of a clustered column from the tomb of Khasekhemui, of the Second Dynasty. No. 8 is a libation-vase of copper with double spout, probably connected with the joint worship of Set and Horus. This may be assigned to the reign of

Khasekhemui, a title which means "the rising of the peaceful double power of the two gods in him." No. 9 represents the oldest continuous line of hieroglyphs known, inscribed on part of the finest ebony tablet found in the tomb of King Aha-Mena, of the First Dynasty. It shows amongst other things a scene of sacrifice, a bull running into a net, a stork or ibis on a shrine, three boats on a canal, and a line of hieroglyphs referring to the King taking the throne of Horus. Professor Flinders Petrie has since 1875 been engaged in antiquarian research. In 1880 he began his work in Egypt, where he explored the Greek settlements at Naukratis and Daphnæ, and the prehistoric Egyptian remains at Kopotos, Nagada, Thebes, and Abydos. He has written extensively on his subject.

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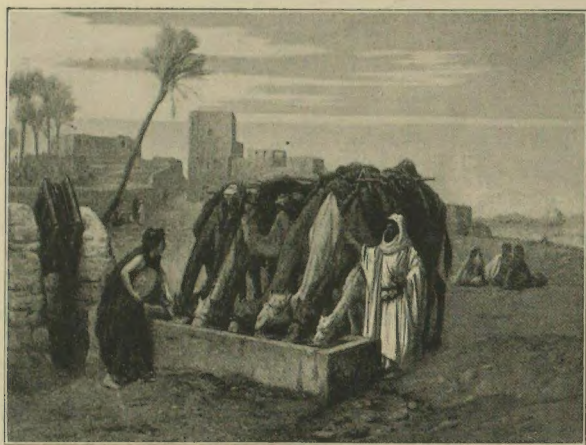
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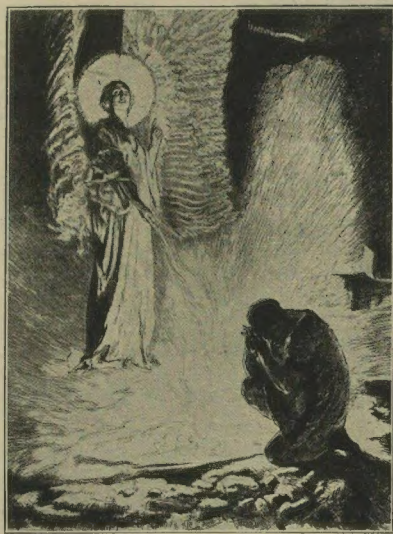
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REBEKAH.

"And she said, Drink, my lord: and she hasted, and let down her pitcher upon her hand, and gave him drink."—GENESIS, xxiv., 18.

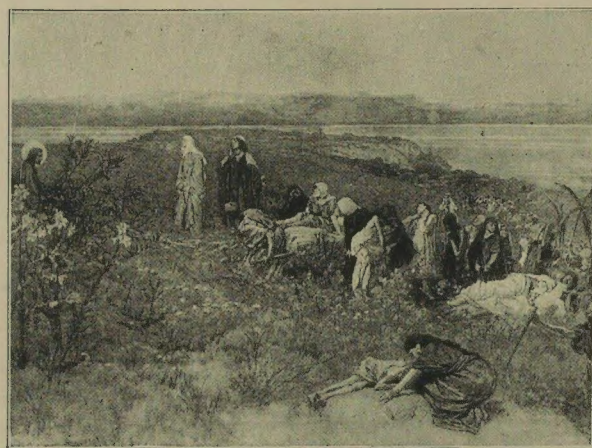
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GIDEON.

"And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him."—JUDGES, vi., 12.

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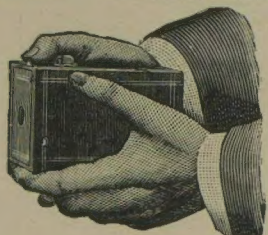
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10 2	by 6 10	...	4	8	0	11 9	by 8 3	...	6	3	0	13 9	by 10 6	...	9	4	0
10 0	by 7 0	...	4	10	0	11 11	by 8 0	...	6	3	0	13 10	by 10 4	...	9	1	0
10 1	by 7 2	...	4	12	0	11 5	by 8 3	...	6	0	0	13 6	by 10 6	...	9	0	0
10 2	by 7 8	...	5	0	0	11 10	by 8 7	...	6	9	0	13 11	by 10 7	...	9	8	0
10 8	by 7 1	...	4	16	0	12 9	by 9 1	...	7	7	0	13 9	by 11 10	...	9	0	0
10 6	by 7 0	...	4	14	0	12 3	by 9 6	...	7	10	0	13 3	by 9 5	...	8	0	0
10 3	by 7 6	...	4	18	0	12 1	by 7 0	...	5	8	0	13 9	by 8 2	...	7	4	0
10 4	by 7 3	...	4	16	0	13 1	by 9 7	...	8	0	0	13 1	by 10 0	...	8	7	0
11 4	by 8 5	...	6	3	0	13 1	by 8 3	...	6	18	0	14 1	by 11 10	...	9	5	0
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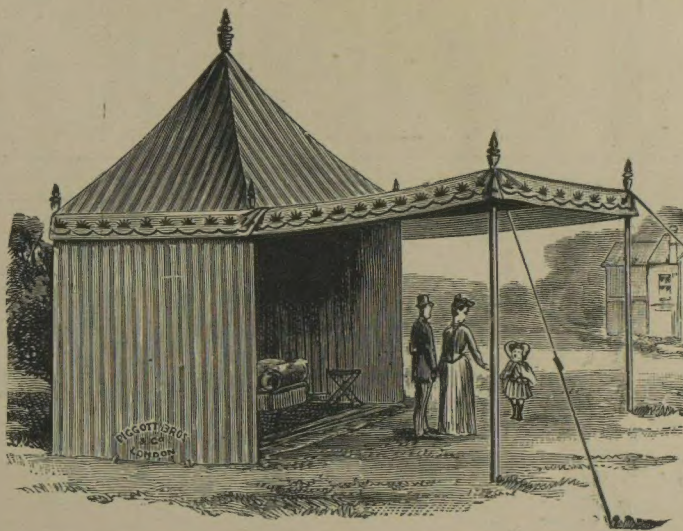
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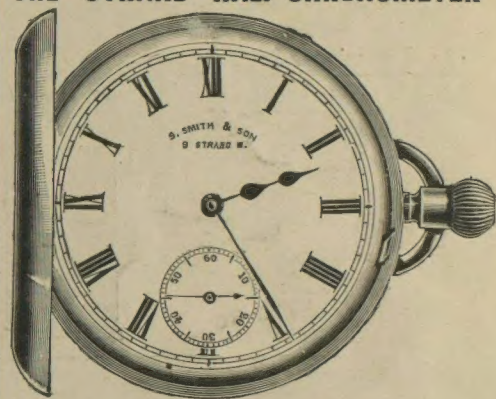
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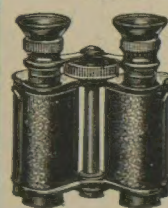
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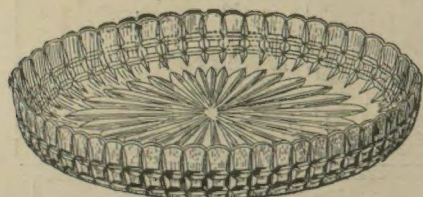
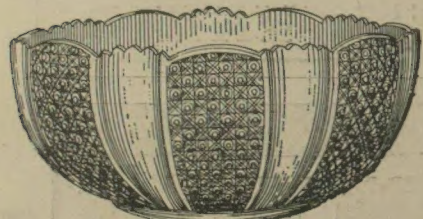
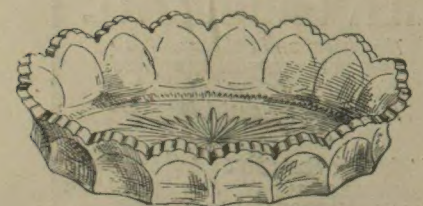
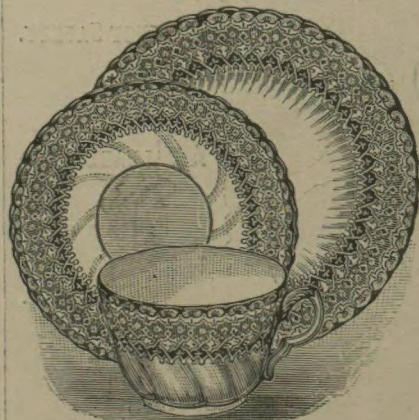
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